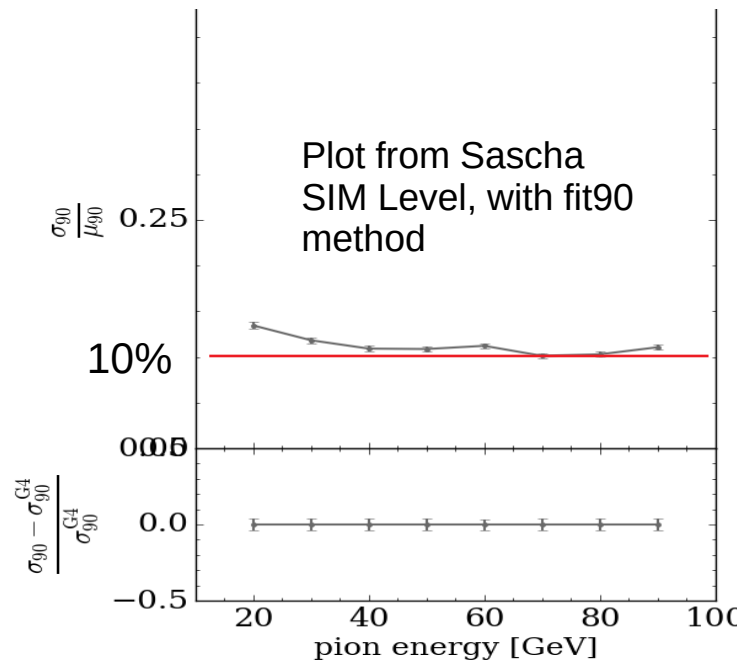
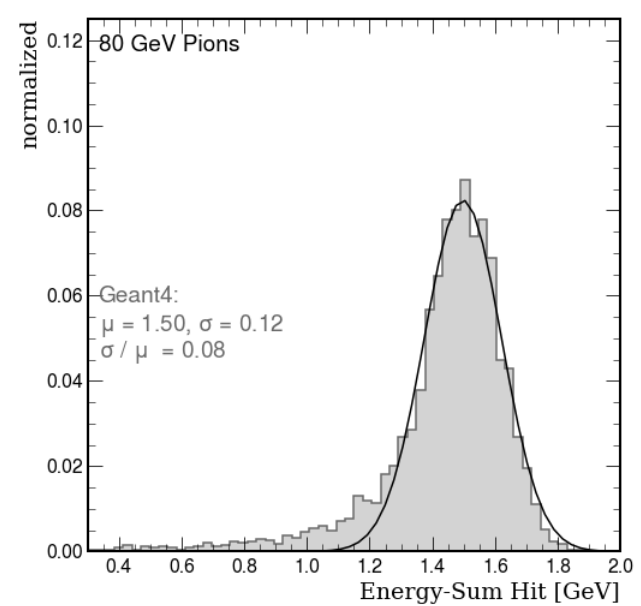
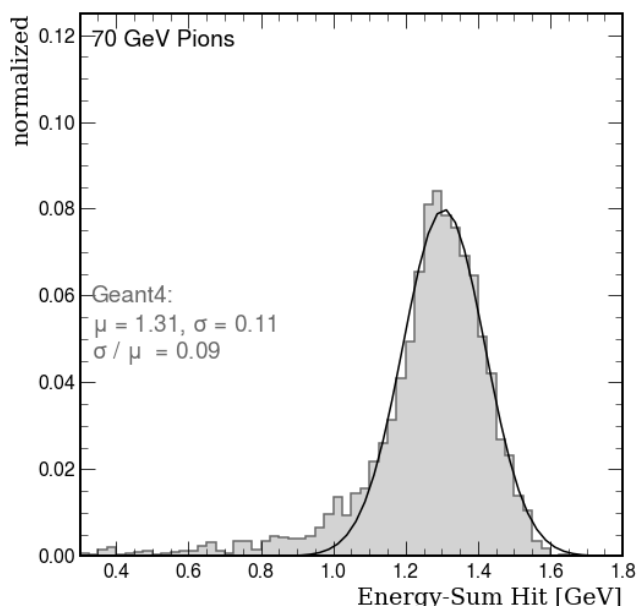
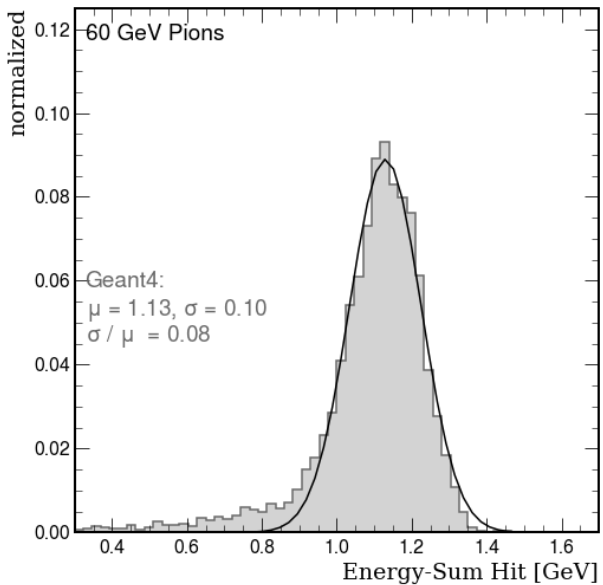
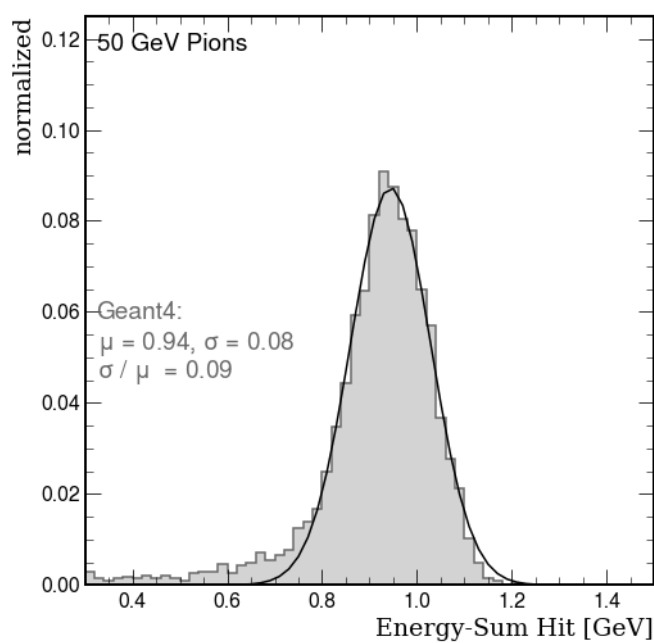
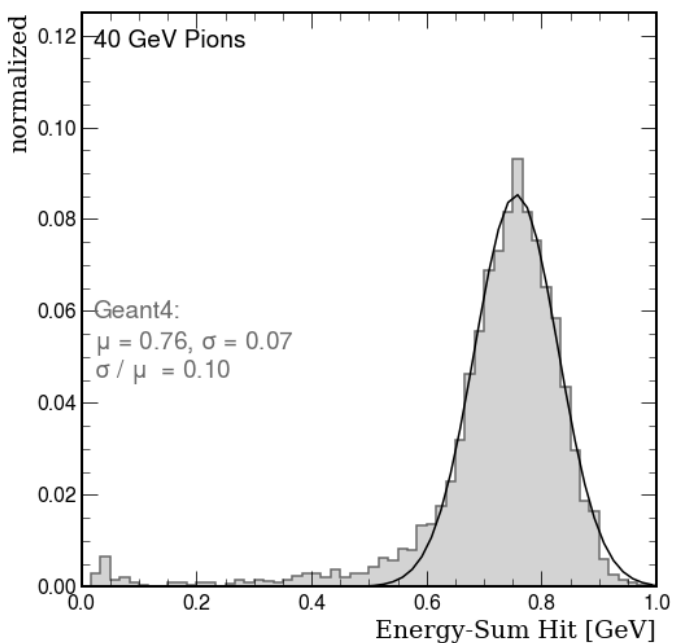
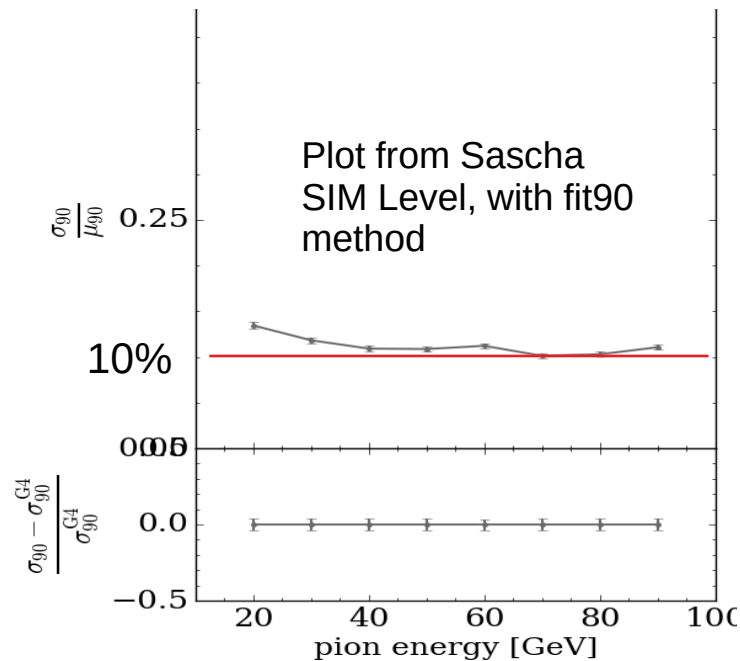
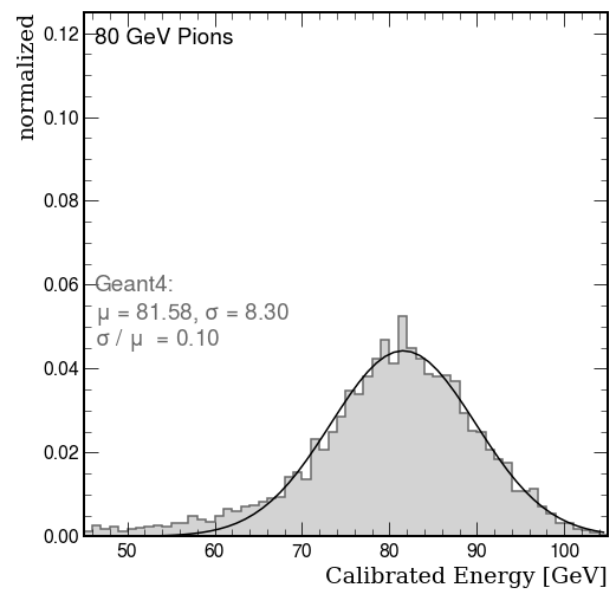
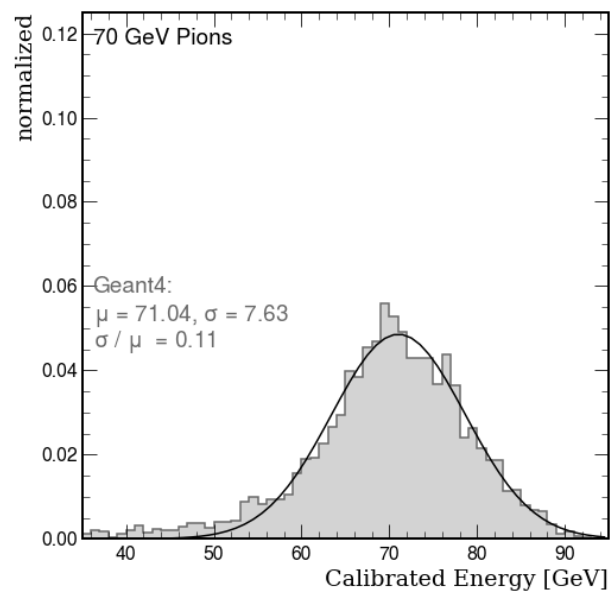
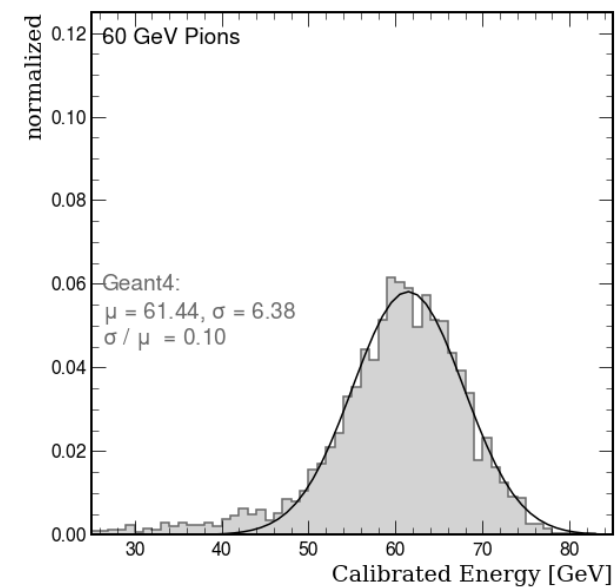
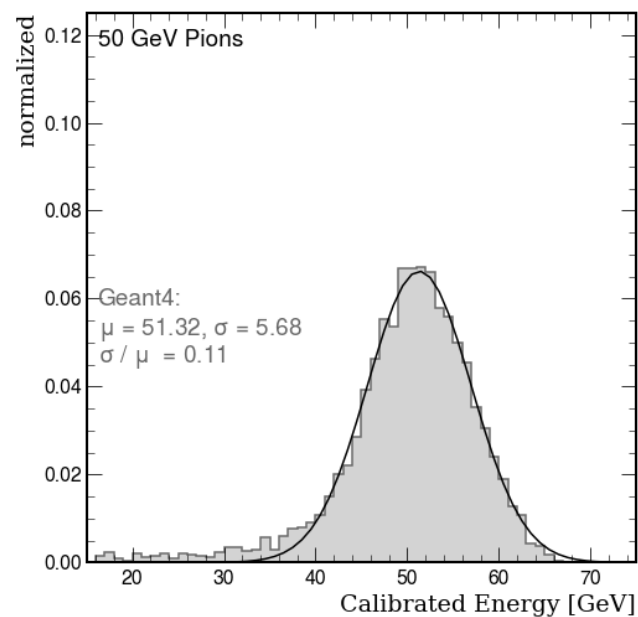
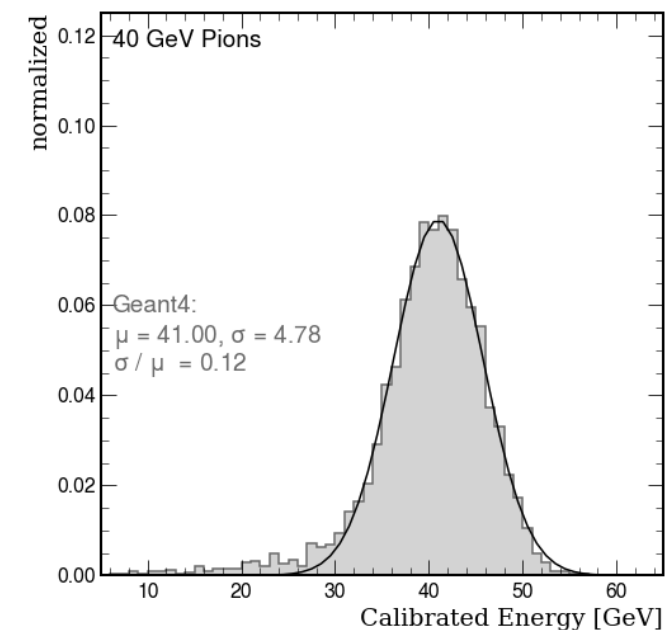


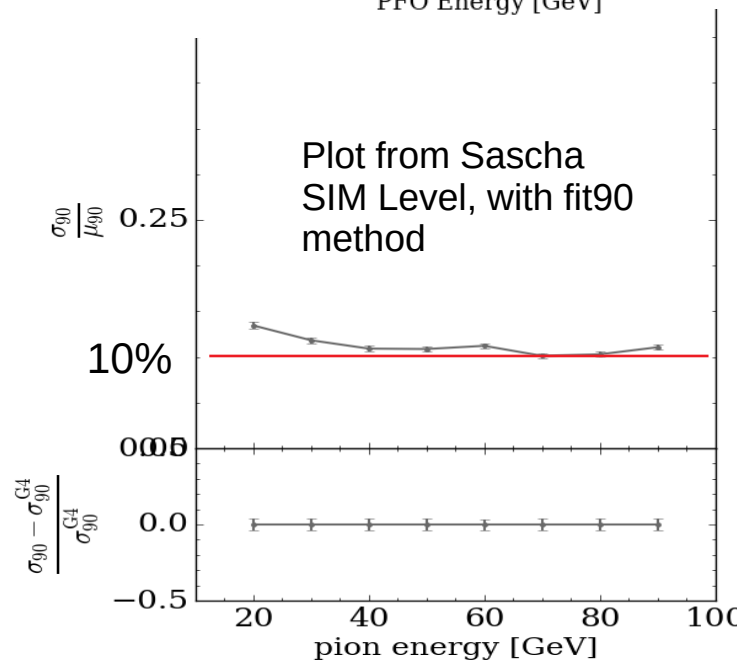
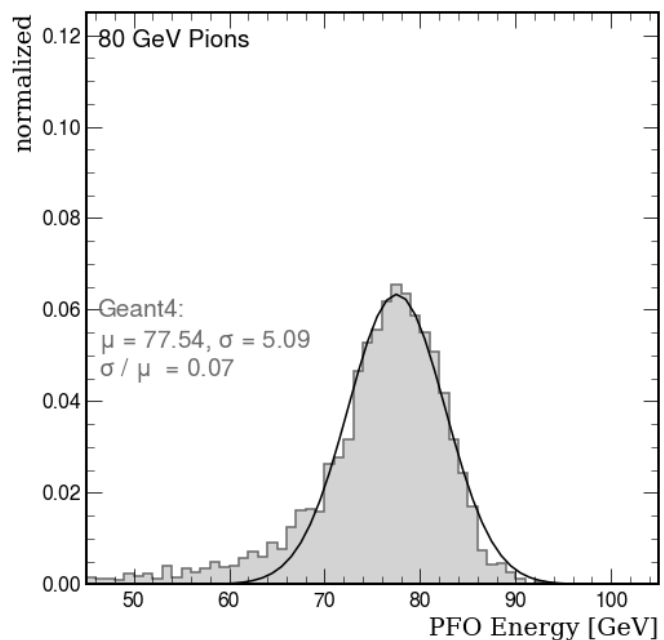
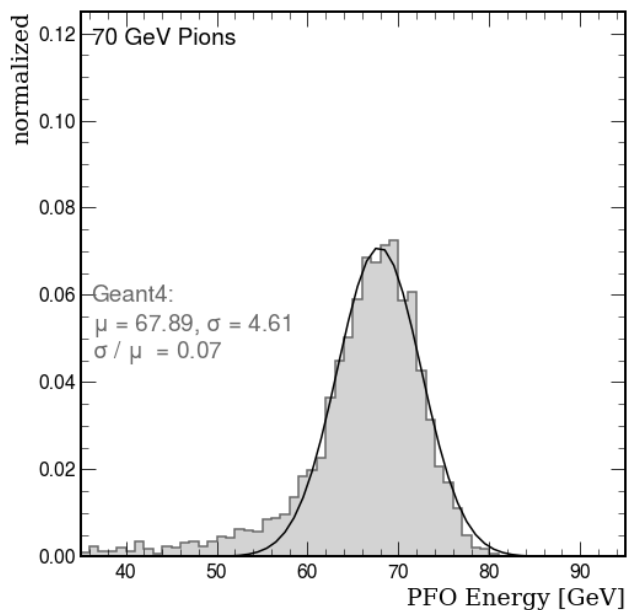
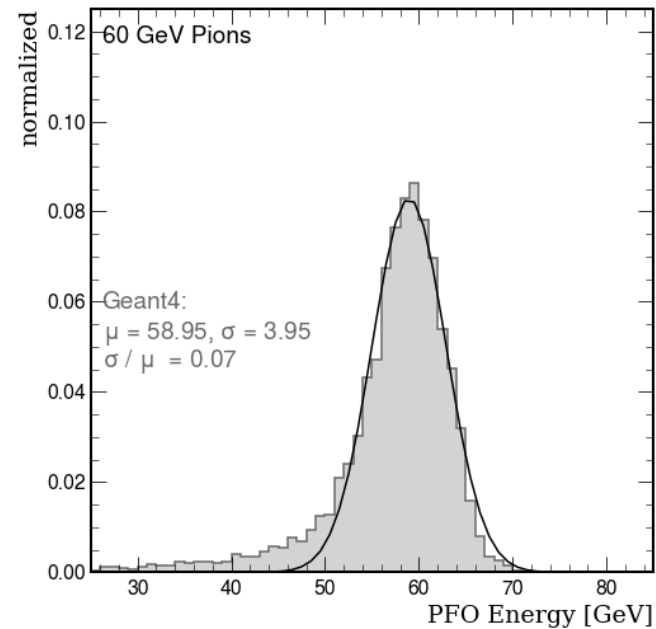
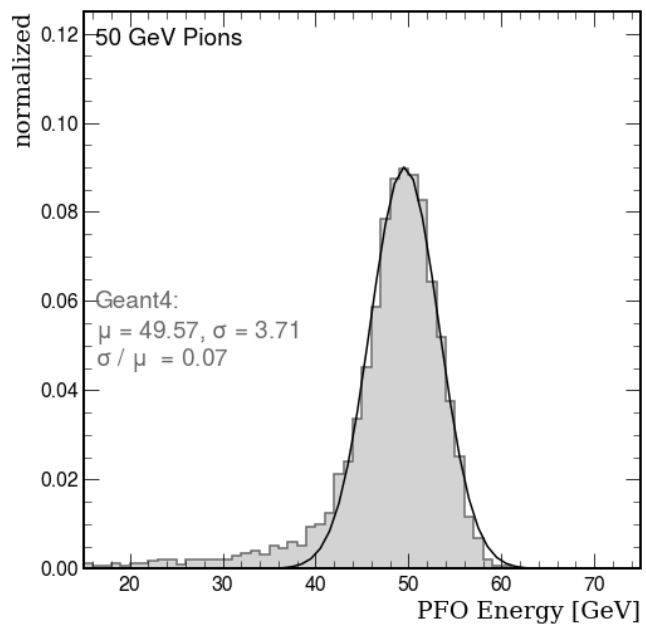
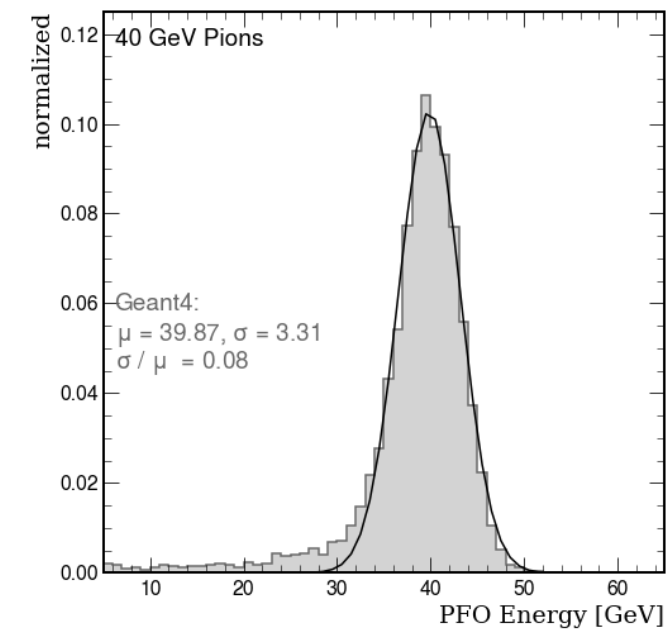
Energy Resolution (Pions, SIM Level)



Energy Resolution (Pions, Digi+Calibration Level)

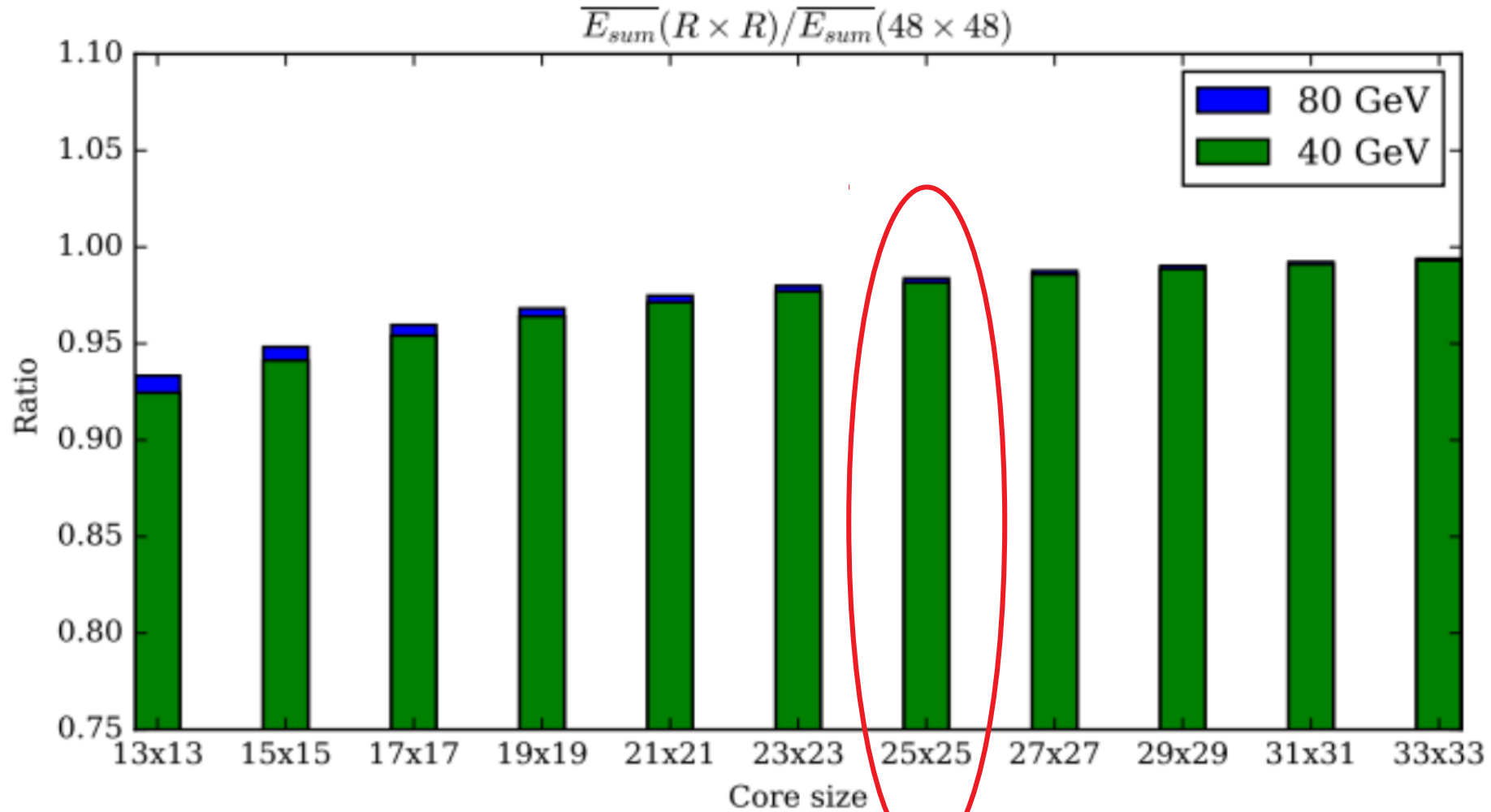


Energy Resolution (Pions, PFO Level)



Core size scan (Energy Sum)

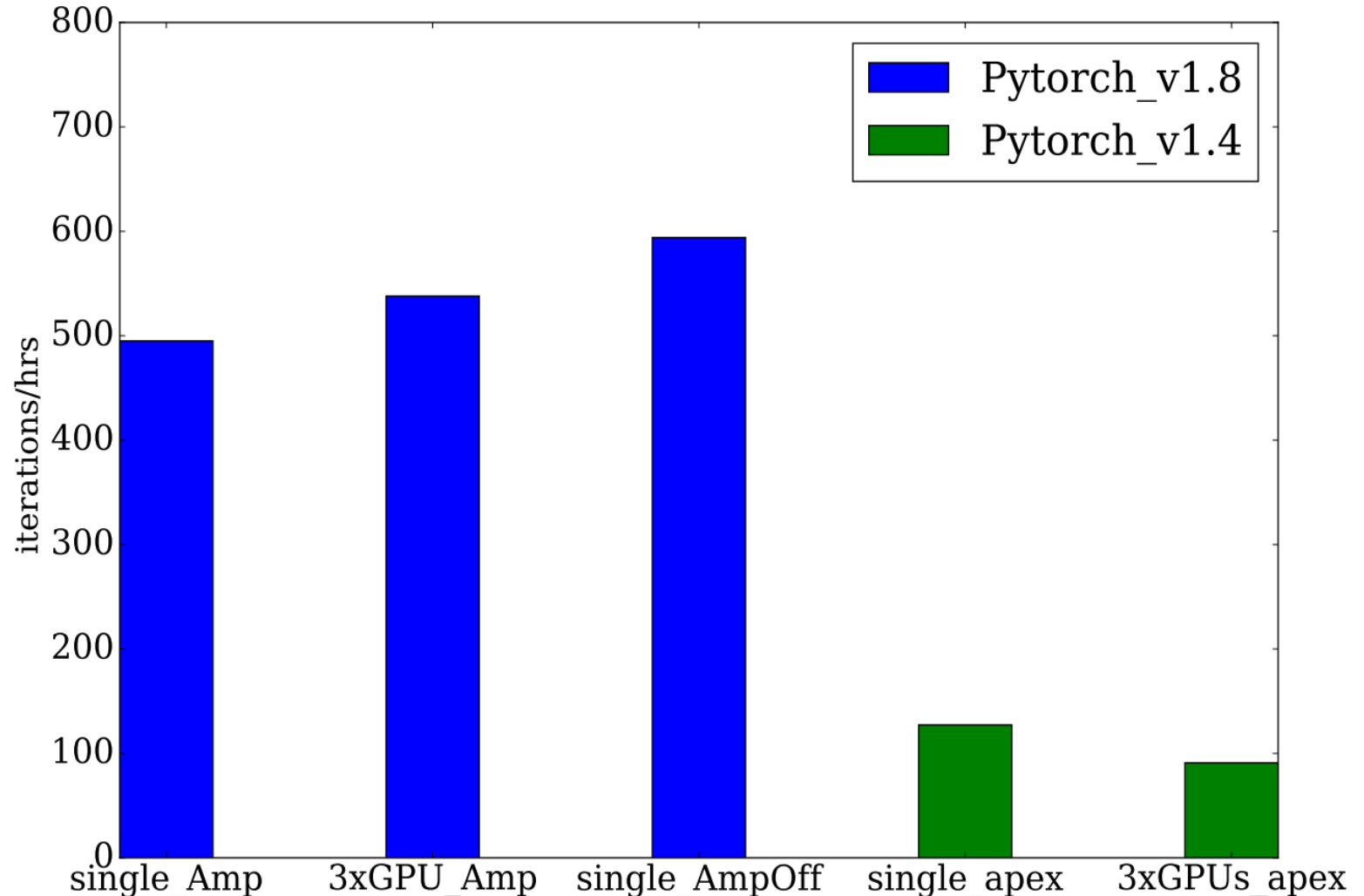
- Reminder: We have used 13x13 core size for pion showers up to now.



Thank you

Pytorch 1.8 training time comparisons

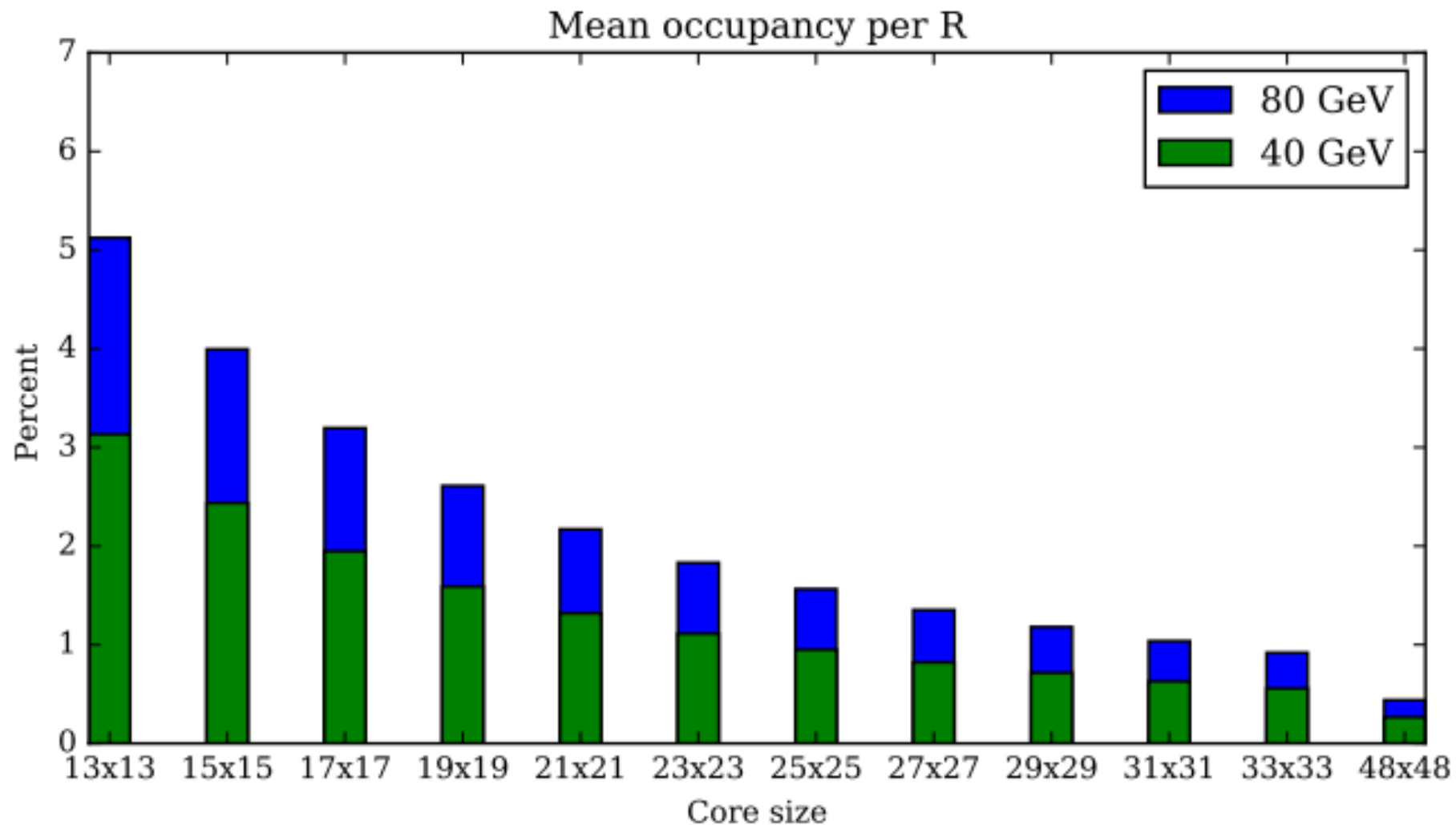
- **Exactly same** network architecture (WGAN-LO) and data (pions 13x13)
- Amp: Automatic-mixed-precision (native in Pytorch **since** v1.6)
- Amp in Apex: NVIDIA-maintained utility for mixed precision training



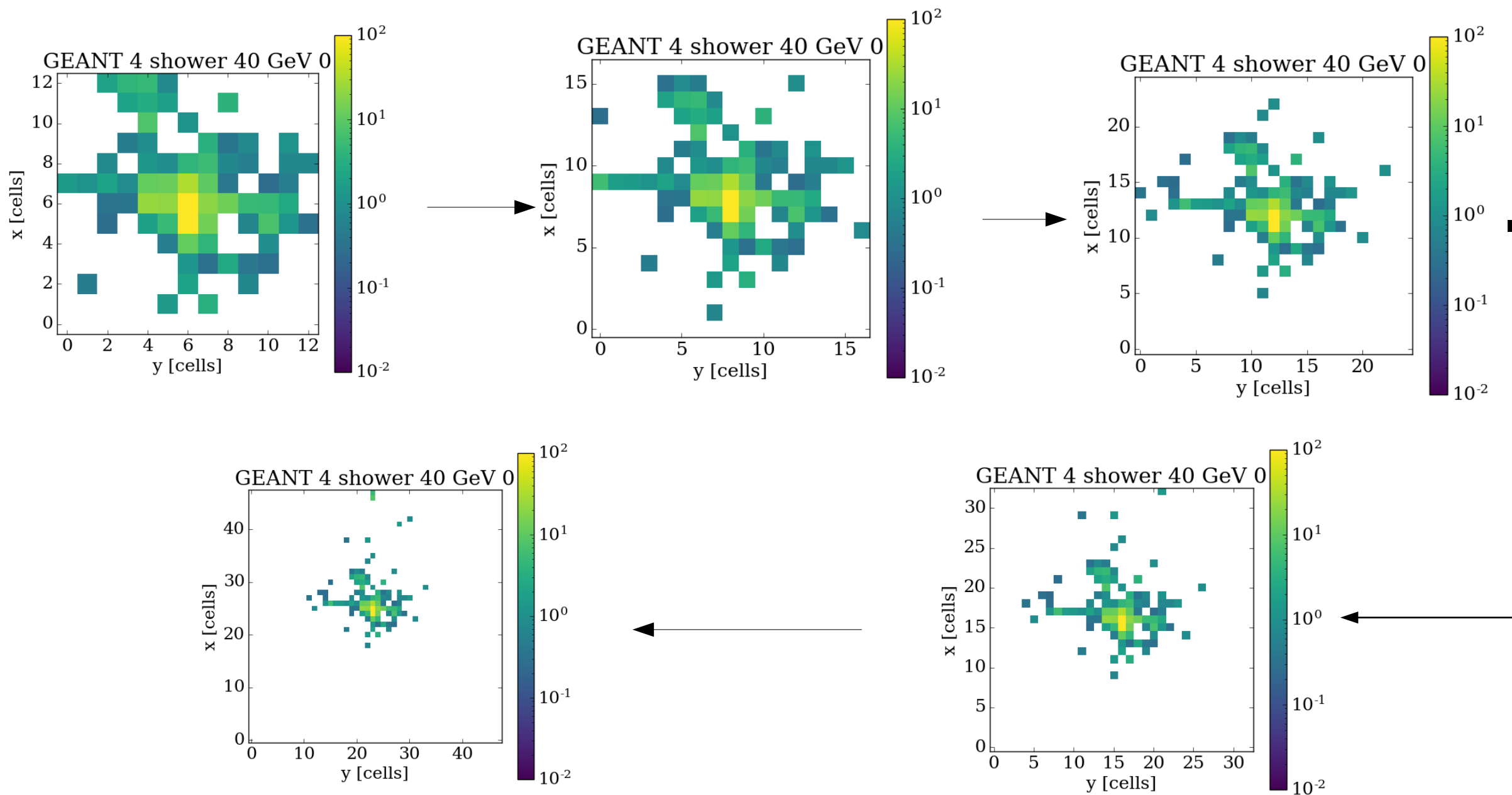
3xGPU means:
Distributed-Data-Parallel
across 3 GPU nodes!!

Core size scan (Mean occupancy)

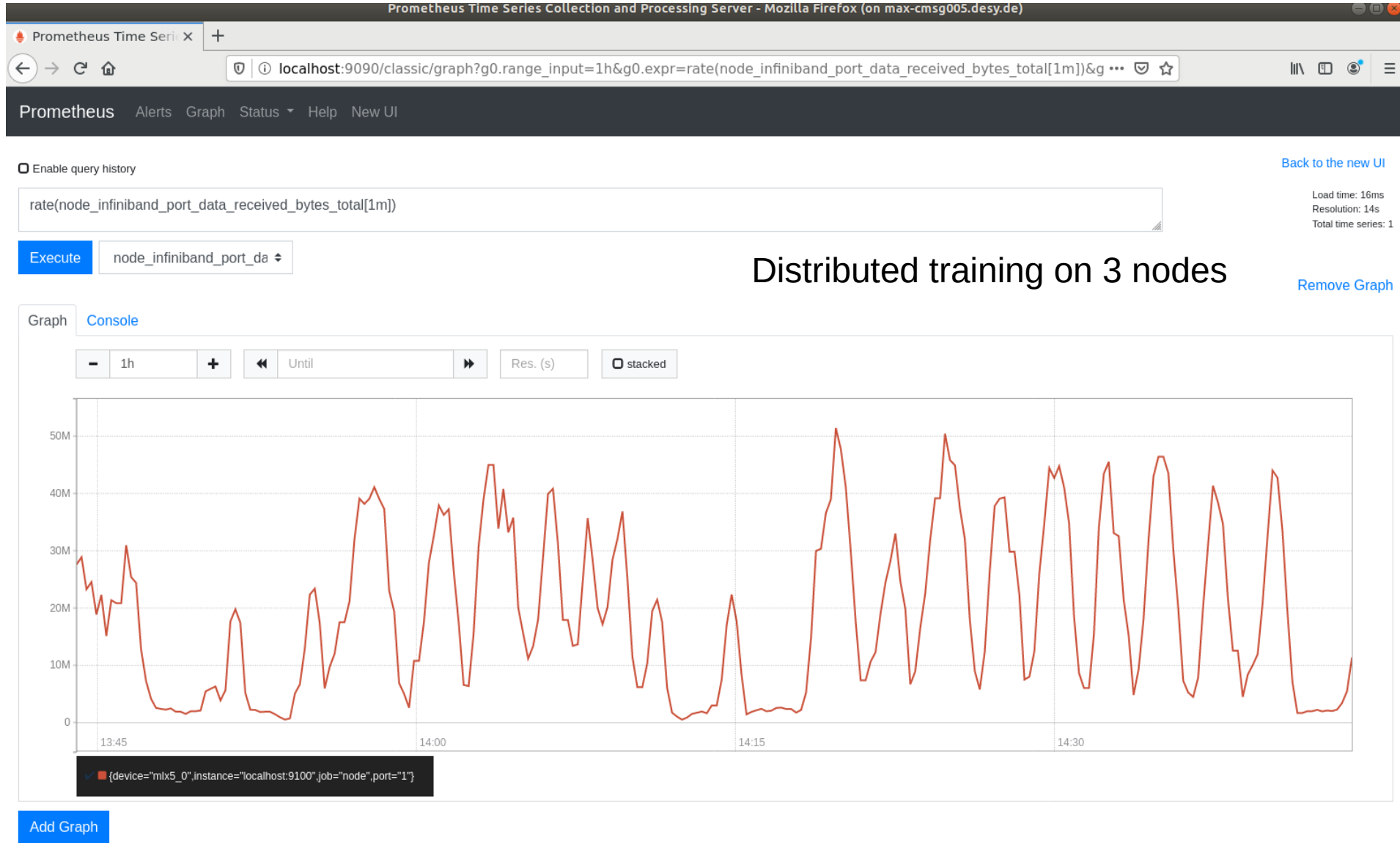
- How about active cells ? (after MIP cut)



Some examples



Bonus: Infiniband (IB) throughput in maxwell during training



At the peak of 50Mb / min \longrightarrow 6.64 Mbit / sec

Fidelity of Photon Showers (Getting High) with WGAN-LO

- Fidelity scan based on 6 distributions with JSD

`scipy.spatial.distance.jensenshannon¶`

`scipy.spatial.distance.jensenshannon(p, q, base=None)`

[\[source\]](#)

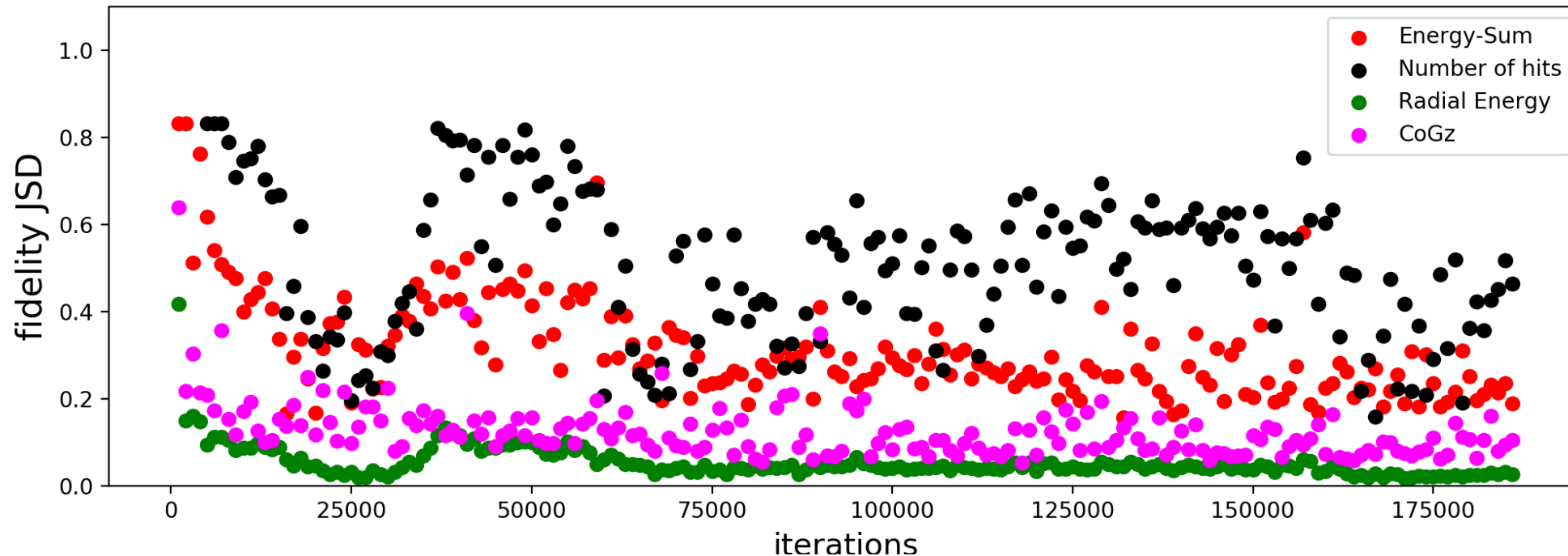
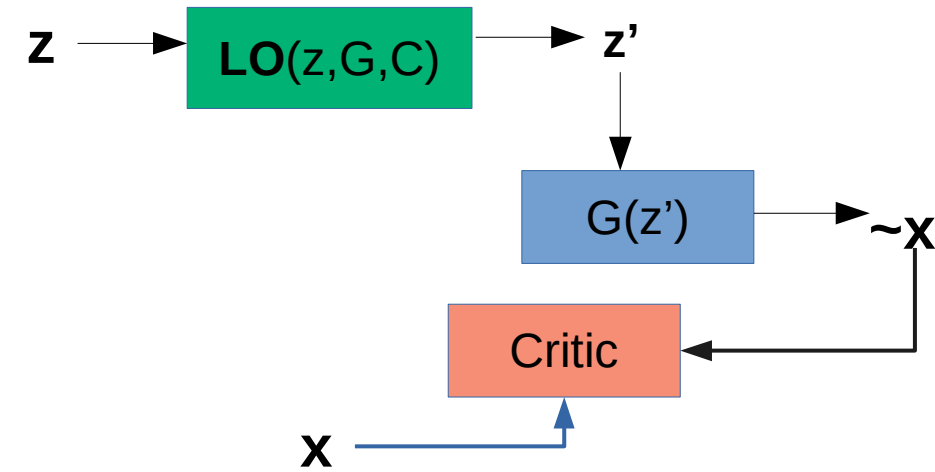
Compute the Jensen-Shannon distance (metric) between two 1-D probability arrays. This is the square root of the Jensen-Shannon divergence.

The Jensen-Shannon distance between two probability vectors p and q is defined as,

$$\sqrt{\frac{D(p \parallel m) + D(q \parallel m)}{2}}$$

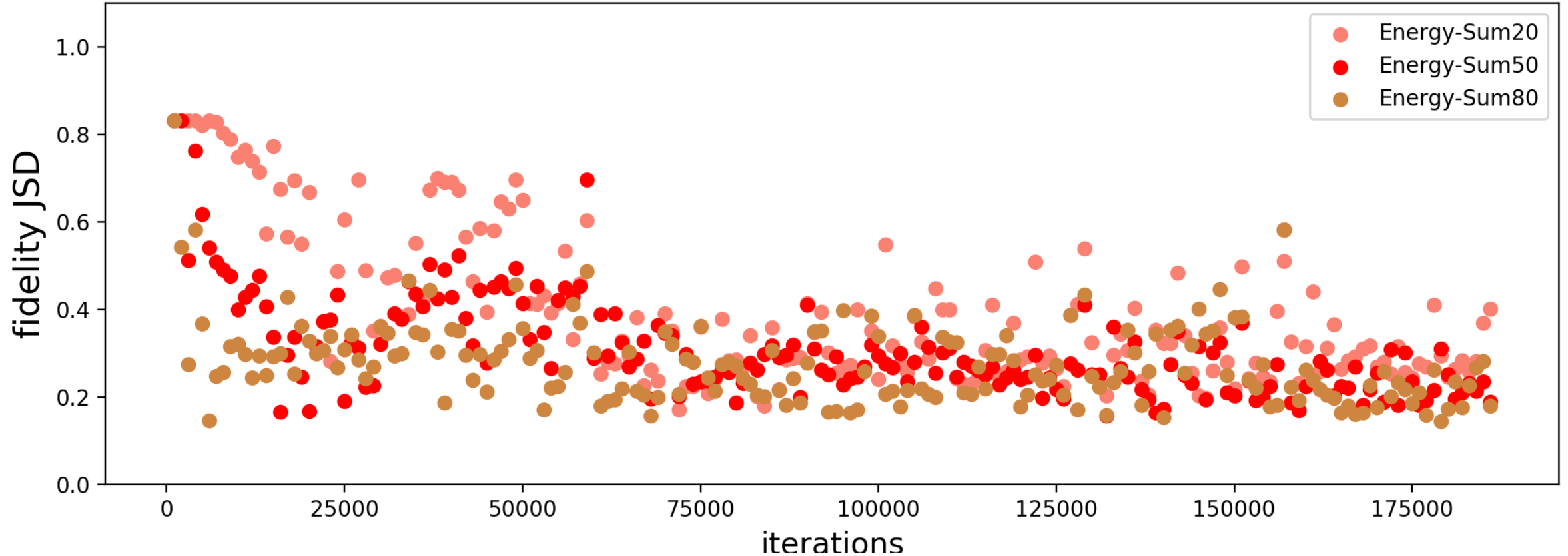
where m is the pointwise mean of p and q and D is the Kullback-Leibler divergence.

This routine will normalize p and q if they don't sum to 1.0.



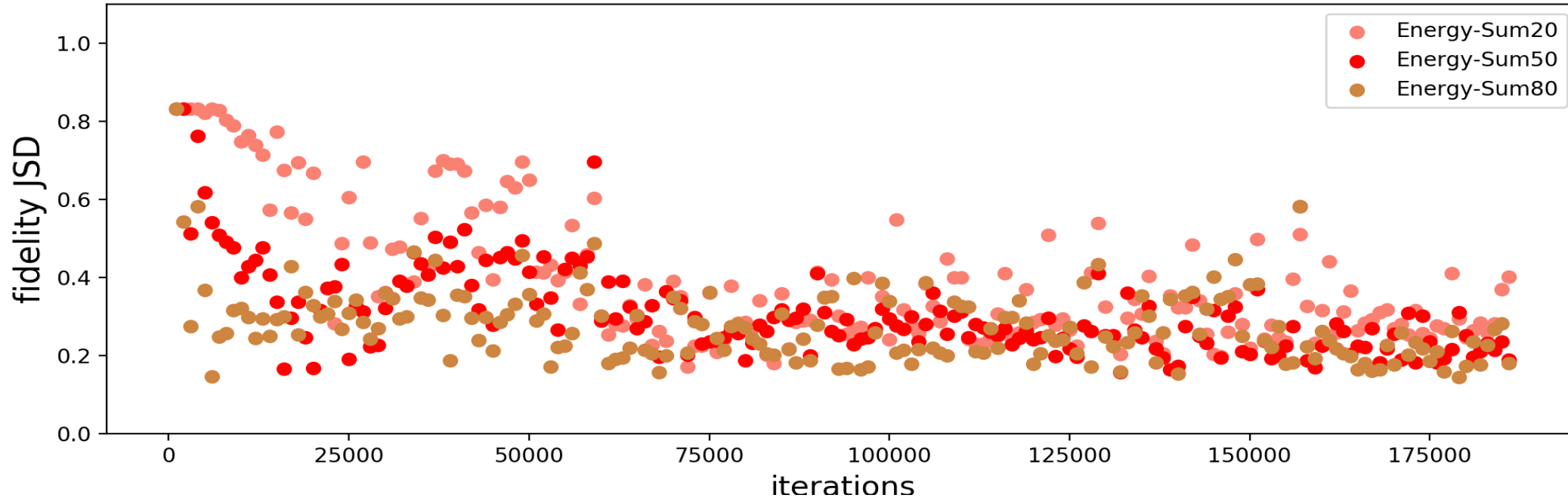
Fidelity of Photon Showers (Getting High) with WGAN-LO

- Fidelity scan for Esum \rightarrow 20, 50 and 80 GeV



Fidelity of Photon Showers (Getting High) with WGAN-LO

- Fidelity scan for Esum \rightarrow 20, 50 and 80 GeV



```
In [15]: {k: v for k, v in sorted(esum_sum_dct.items(), key=lambda item: item[1])}
```

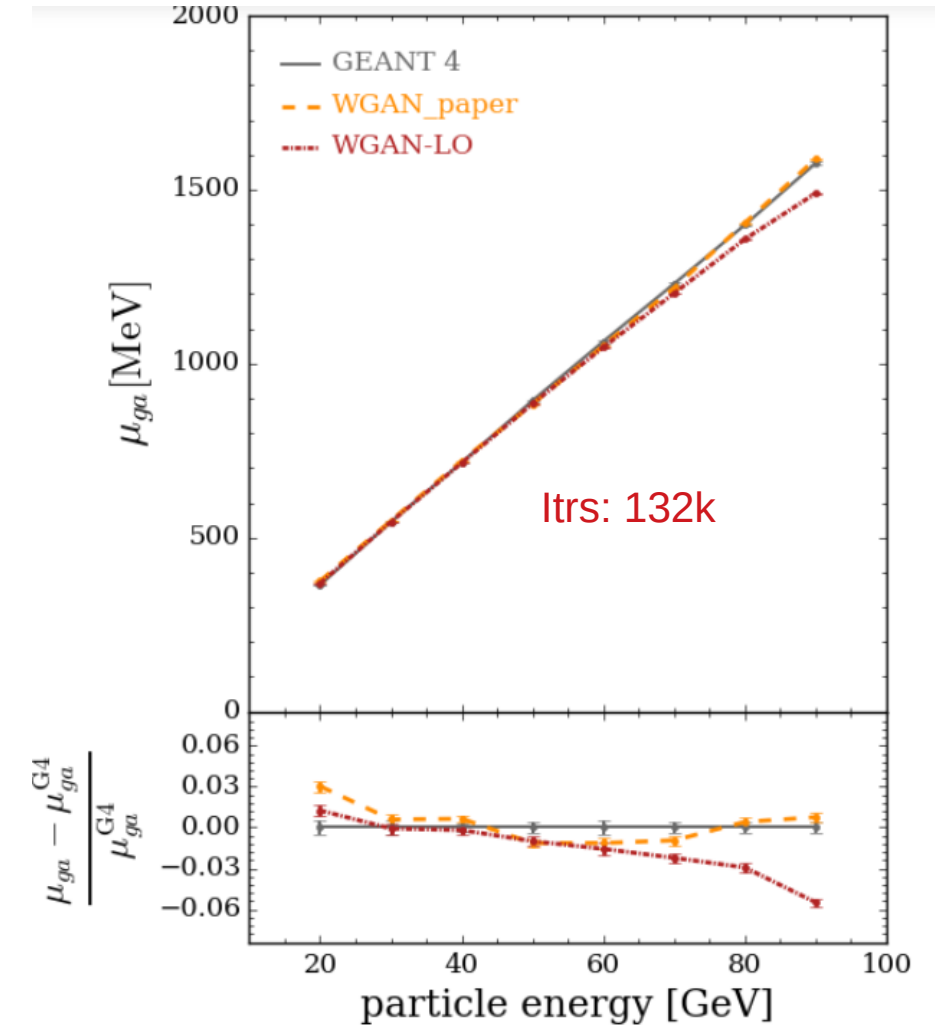
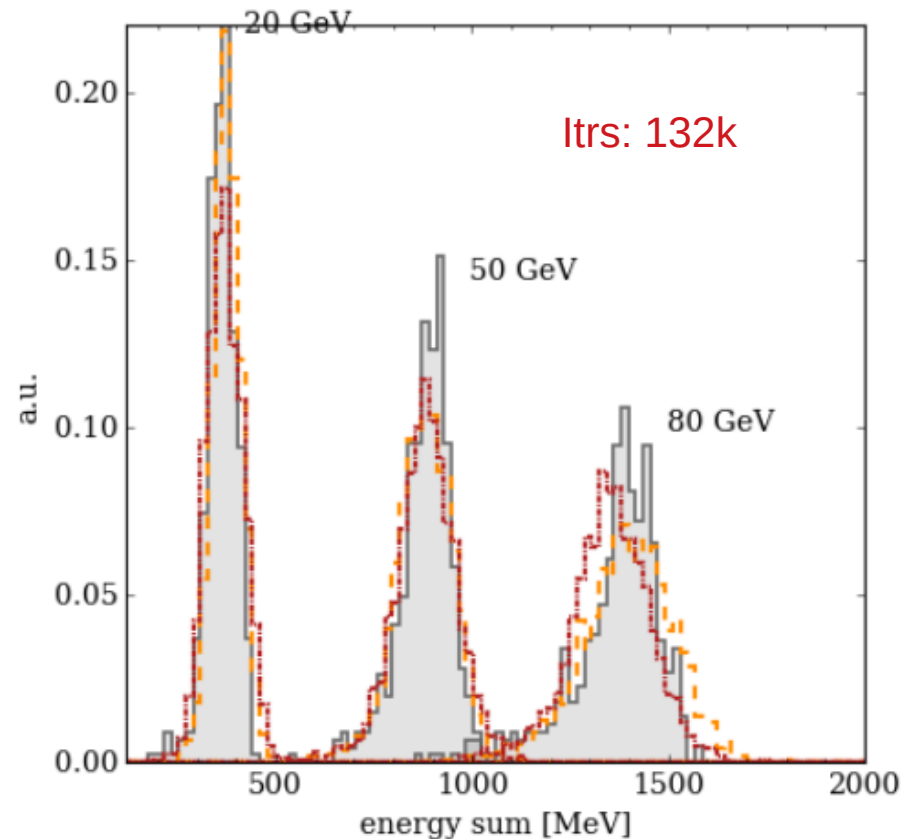
```
Out[15]: {'132000': 0.5202102358010448,  
          '72000': 0.5813686076064758,  
          '159000': 0.5949365376640033,  
          '68000': 0.6171981438028666,  
          '177000': 0.620575063039553,  
          '126000': 0.6280052494607875,  
          '137000': 0.6372517409402512,  
          '155000': 0.6400065488422447,  
          '140000': 0.6488753373121894,  
          '165000': 0.6510598361638933,  
          .....: .....
```

Fidelity of Photon Showers (Getting High) with WGAN-LO

- Fidelity scan for Esum → 20, 50 and 80 GeV

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'177000': 0.620575063039553,  
'126000': 0.6280052494607875,  
'137000': 0.6372517409402512,  
'155000': 0.6400065488422447,  
'140000': 0.6488753373121894,  
'165000': 0.6510598361638933,  
.....}
```

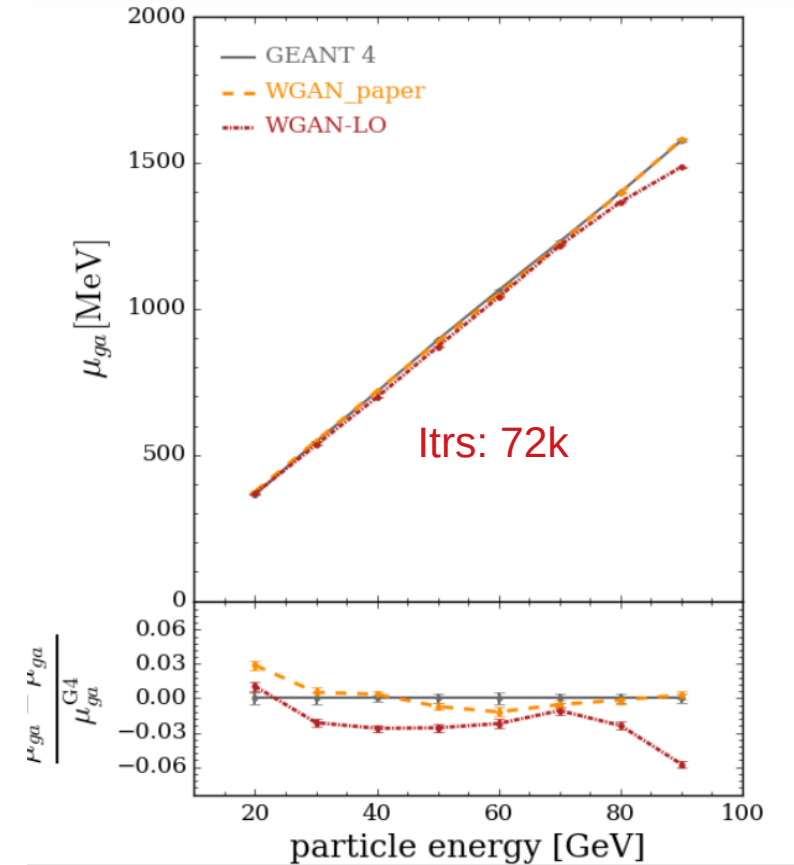
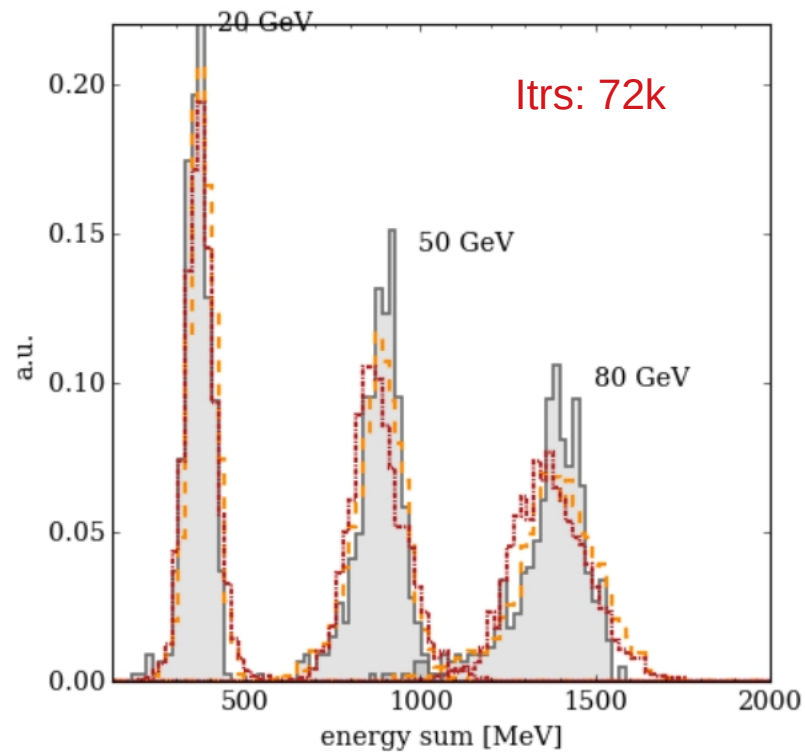


Fidelity of Photon Showers (Getting High) with WGAN-LO

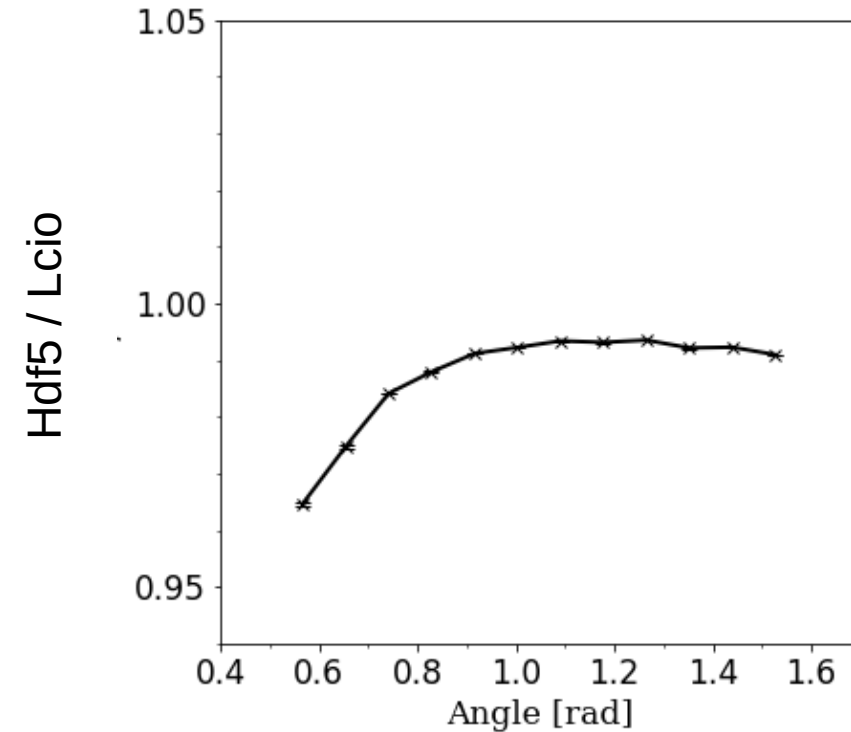
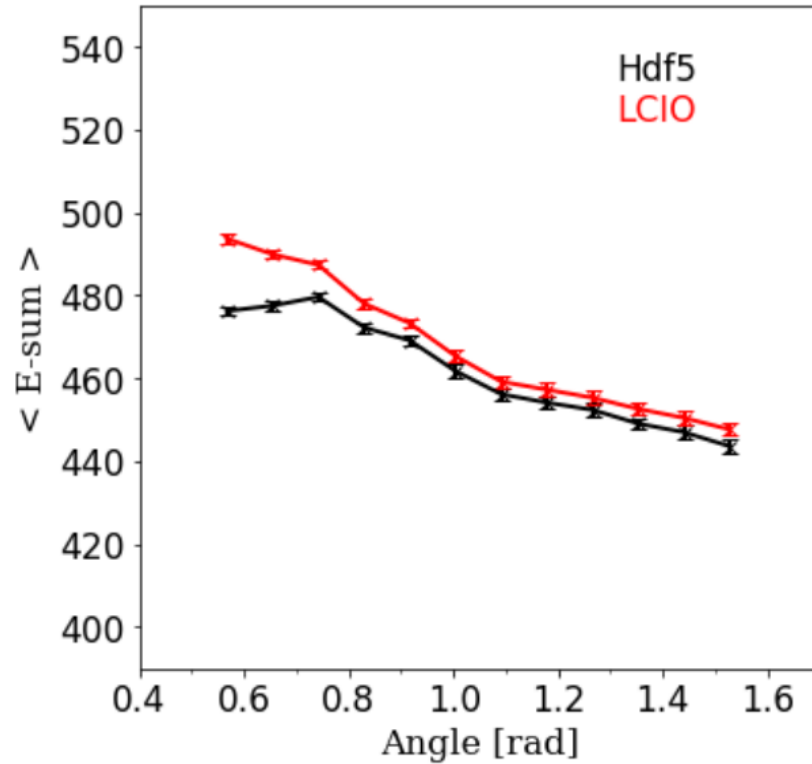
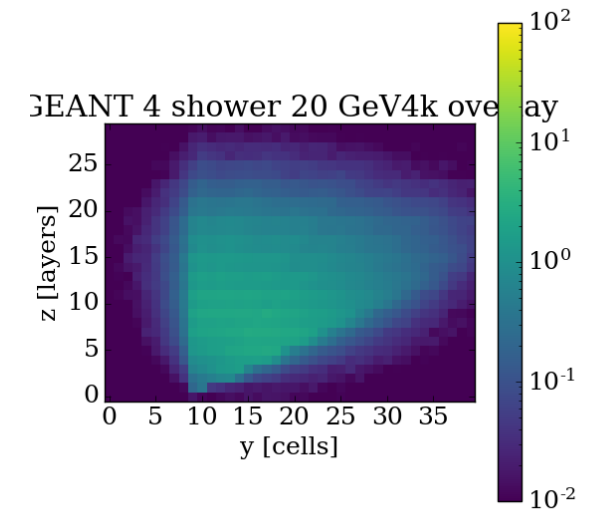
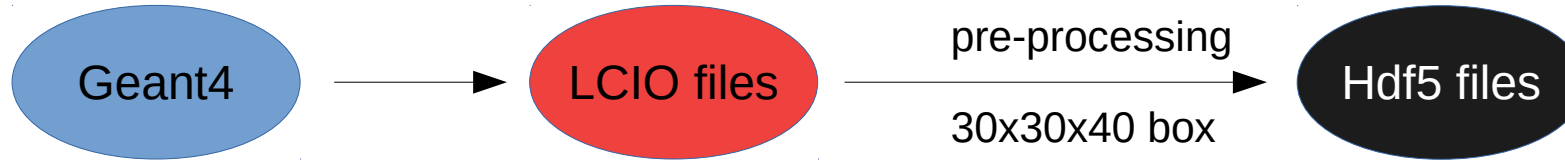
- Fidelity scan for Esum → 20, 50 and 80 GeV

```
In [15]: {k: v for k, v in sorted(esum_sum_dct.items(), key=lambda item: item[1])}
```

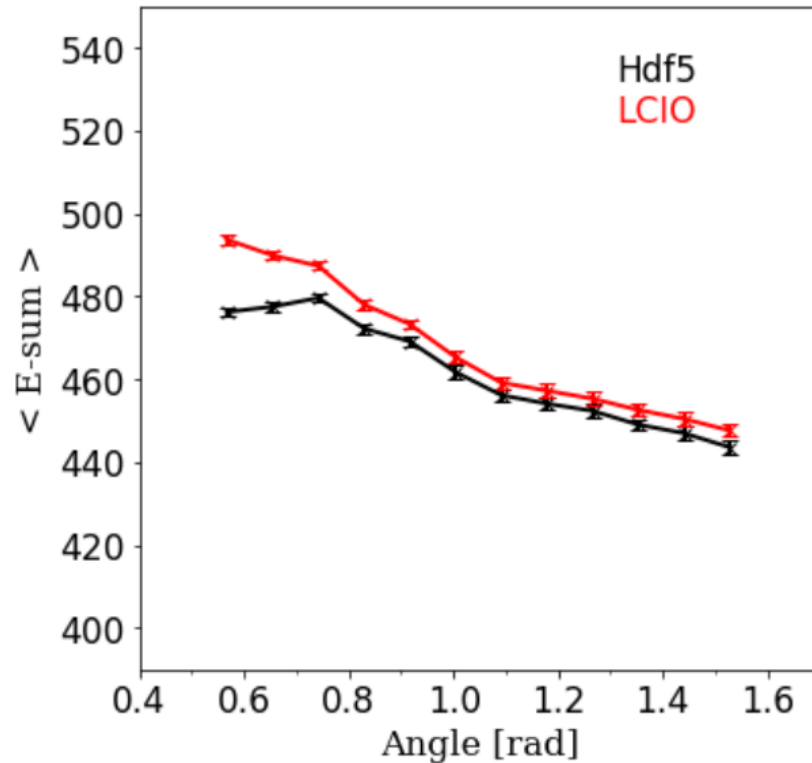
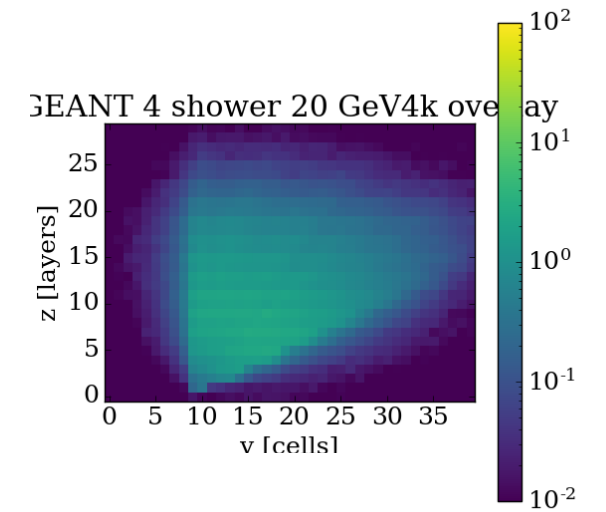
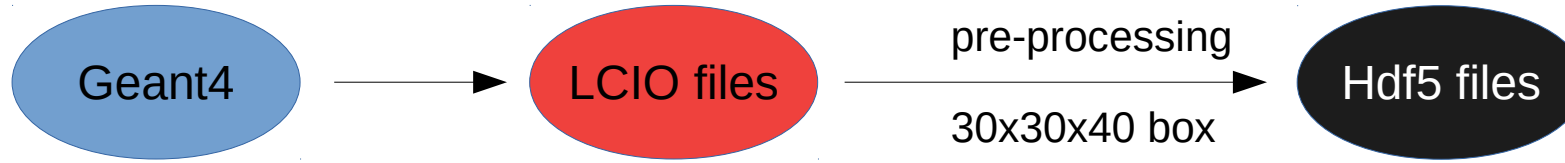
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'68000': 0.6171981438028666,  
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'155000': 0.6400065488422447,  
'140000': 0.6488753373121894,  
'165000': 0.6510598361638933,  
.....
```



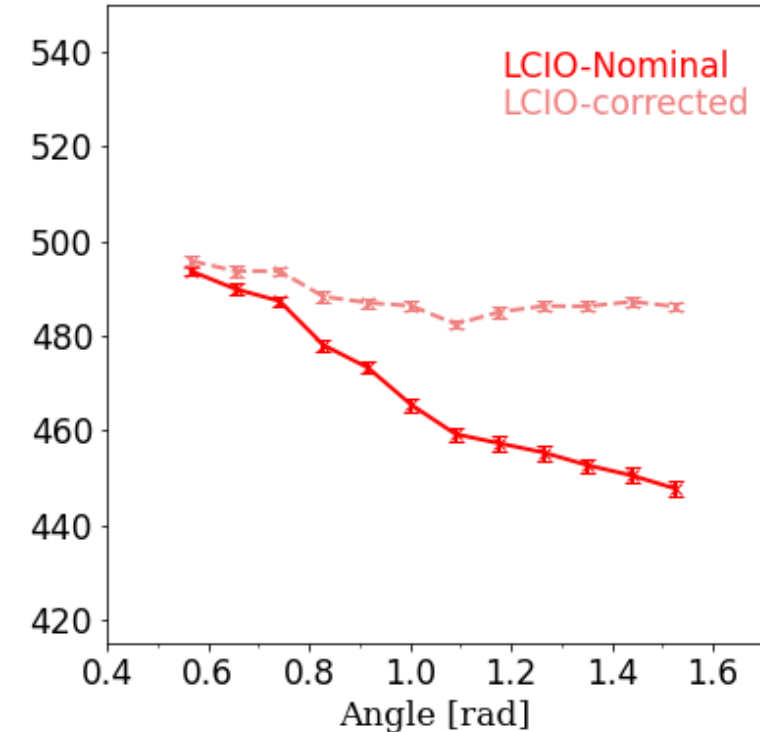
Photon Showers with Angle [solved]



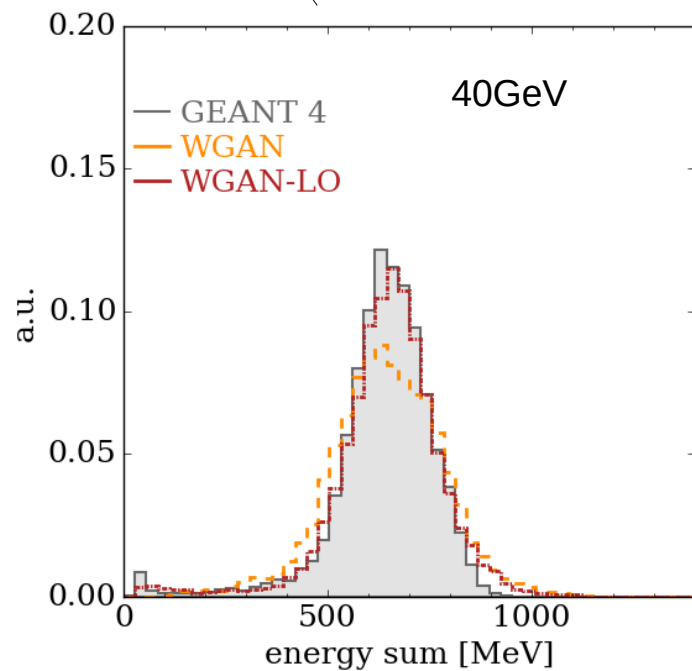
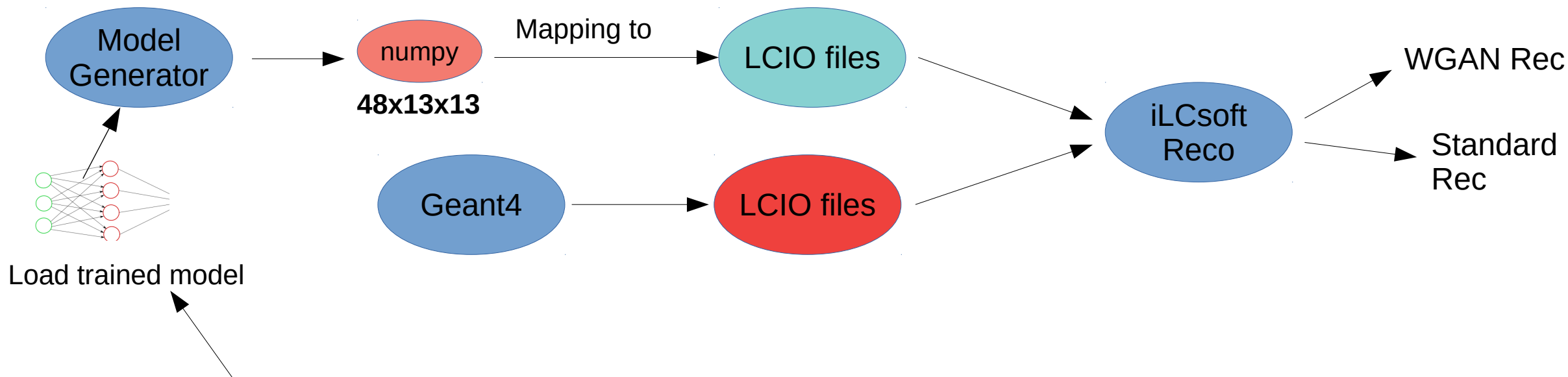
Photon Showers with Angle [Why slope?]



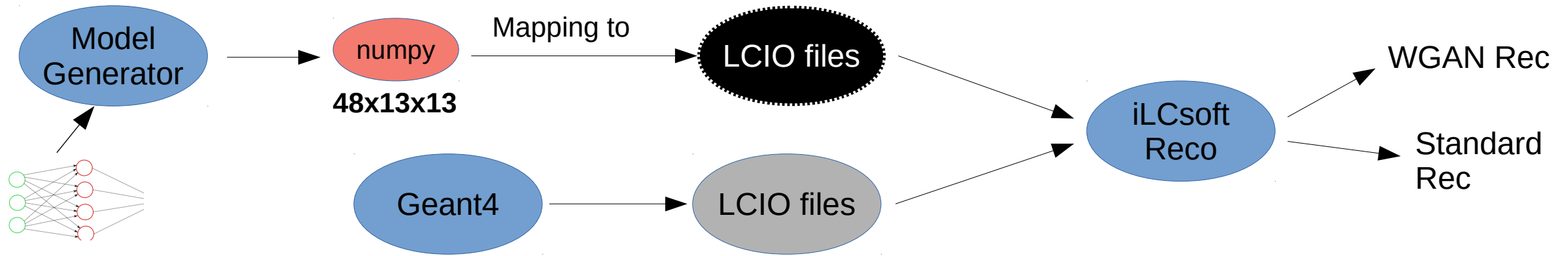
Last 10 layers are multiply by 2



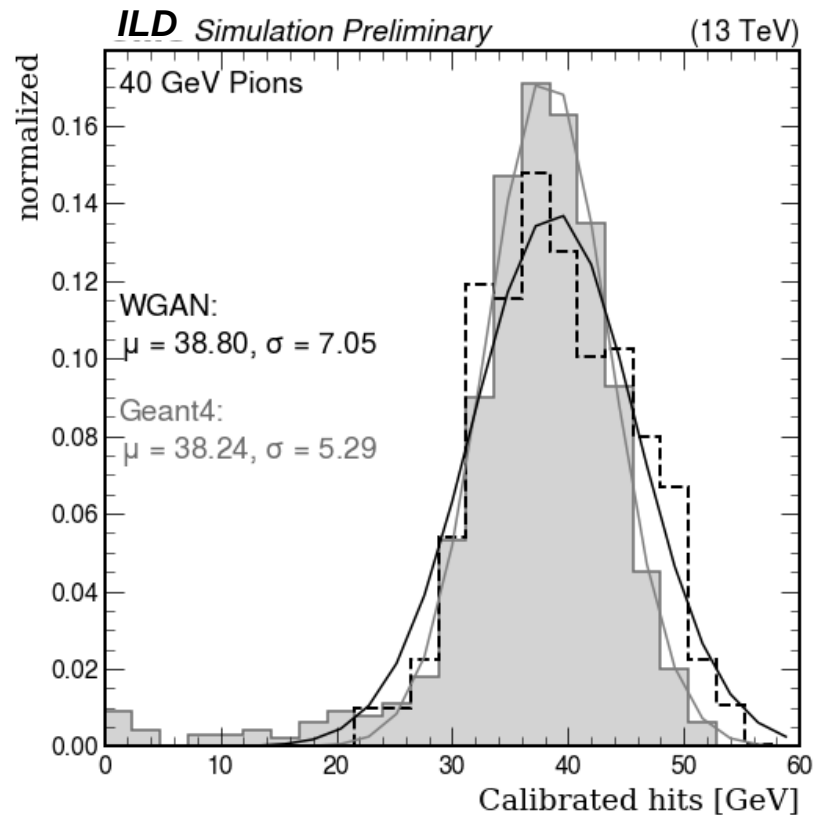
Pion Showers [Reconstruction, *in progress*]



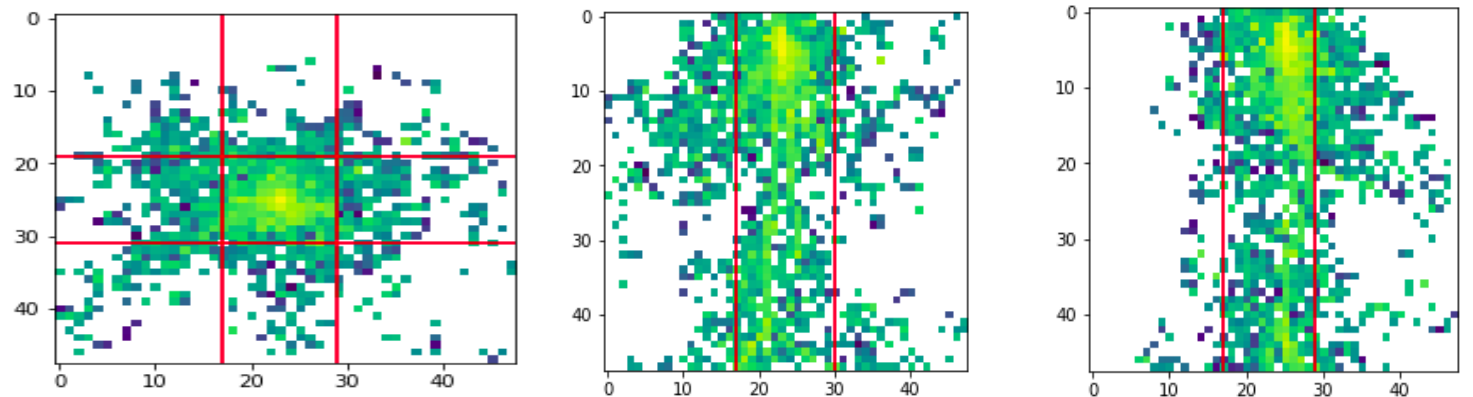
Pion Showers [Reconstruction, *in progress*]



Load trained model

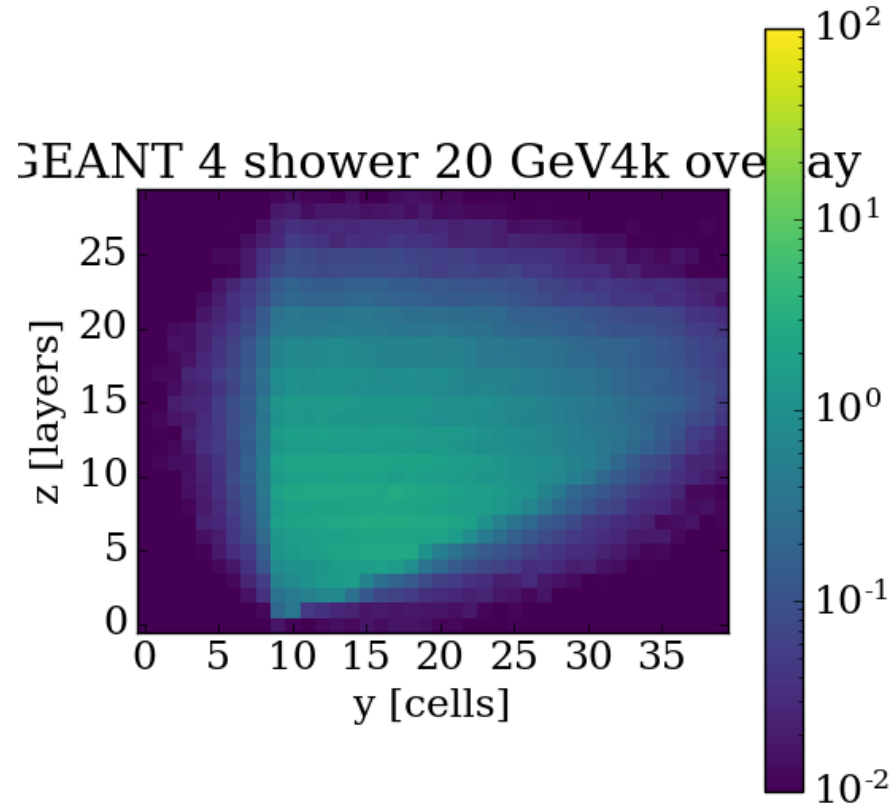


Reminder: These are core showers. Need to cut full LCIO for a fair comparison

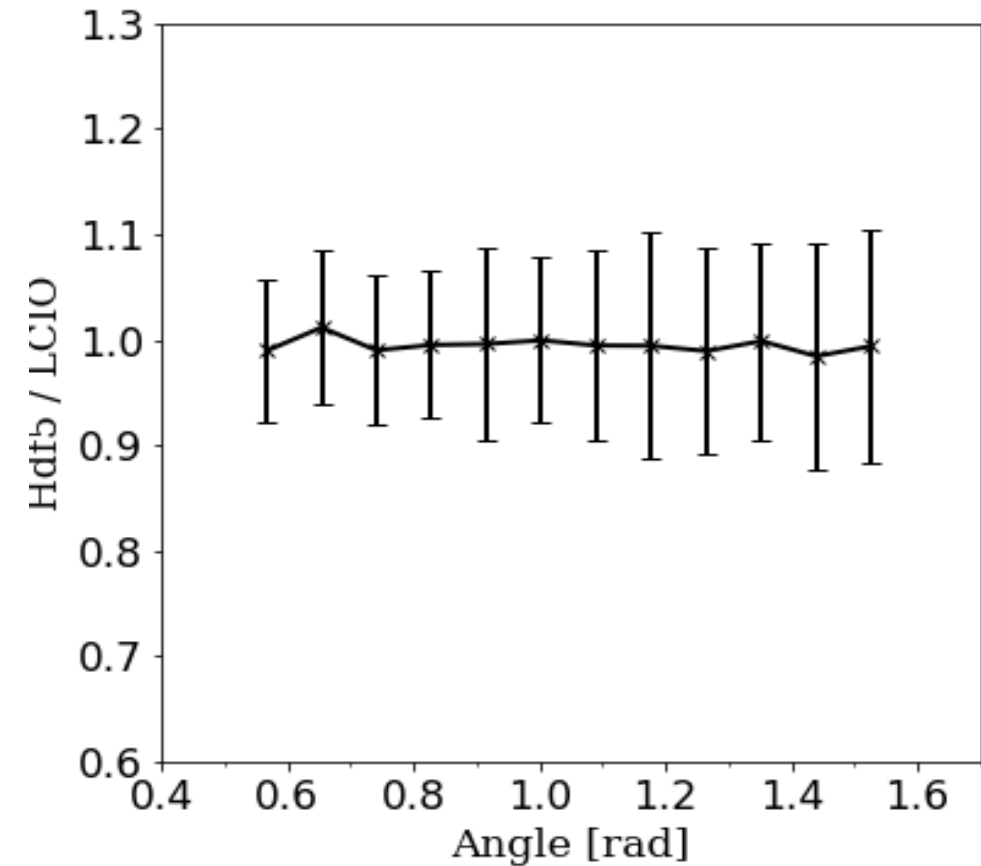


Can we contain full shower ?

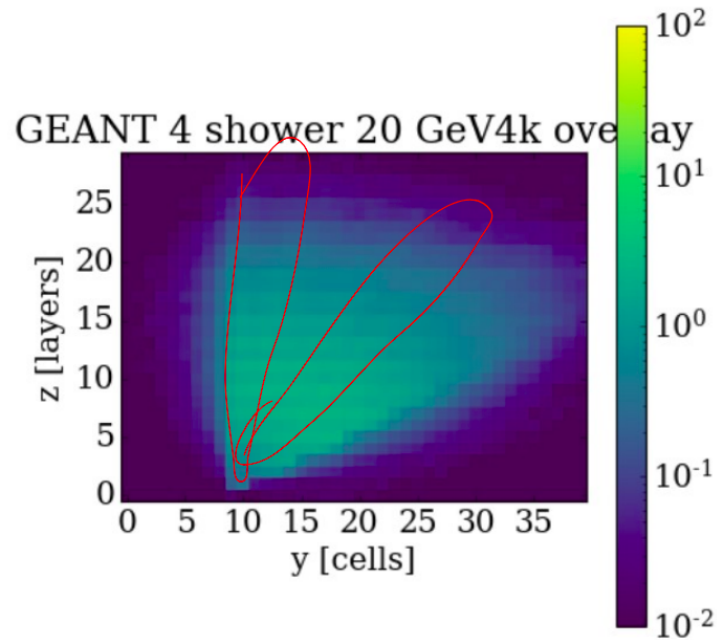
- **30x30x40** showers (layers, x, y) with extended y-coordinate
- Gun position is very close to ECAL: 1mm!
- Angle is from 90deg to 30deg



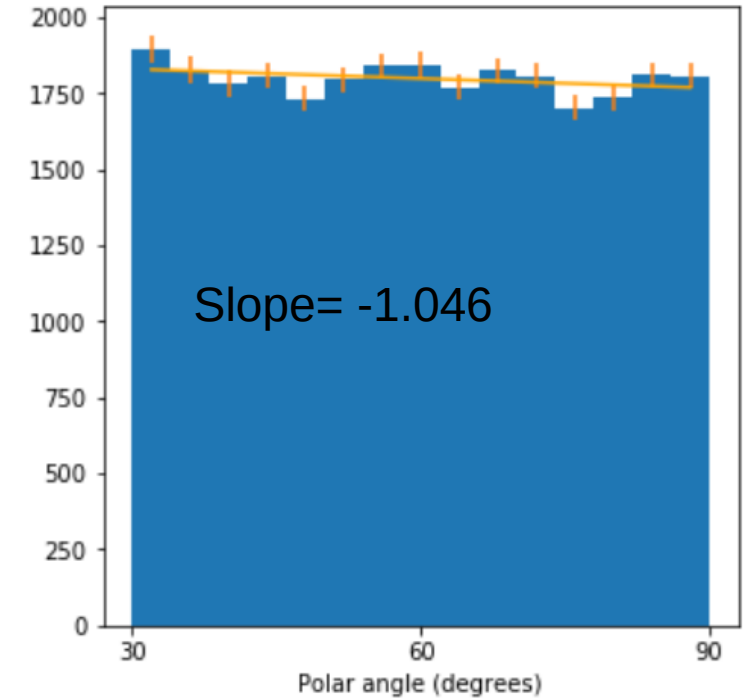
Sanity check



Issue: Why the angle is not *fully* uniform ?



Plot angle labels
from hdf5 file



```
##
SIM.gun.distribution = 'uniform'
SIM.gun.energy = 20*GeV

## isotropic distribution for the particle gun
##
## use the options phiMin, phiMax, thetaMin, and thetaMax to limit the range of randomly distributed directions
## if one of these options is not None the random distribution will be set to True and cannot be turned off!
##
SIM.gun.isotrop = False
SIM.gun.multiplicity = 1
SIM.gun.particle = "gamma"
SIM.gun.phiMax = 1.57079

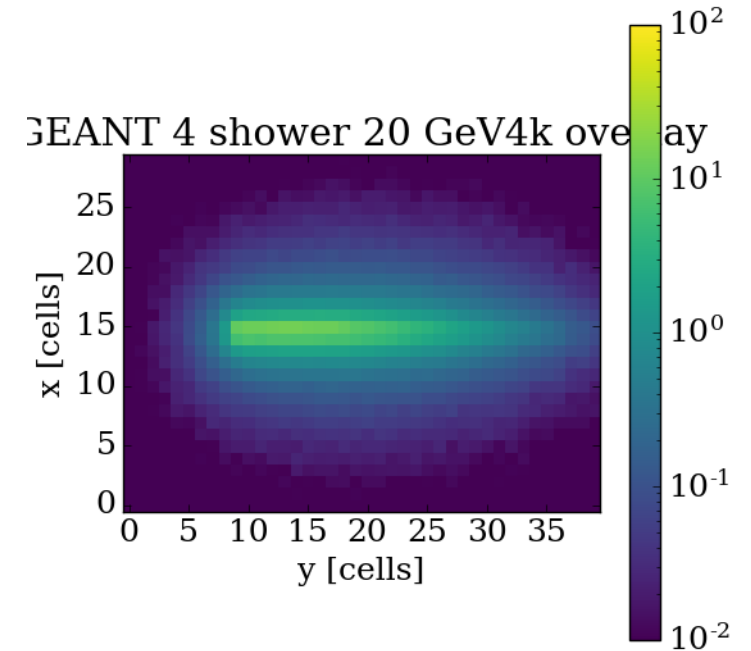
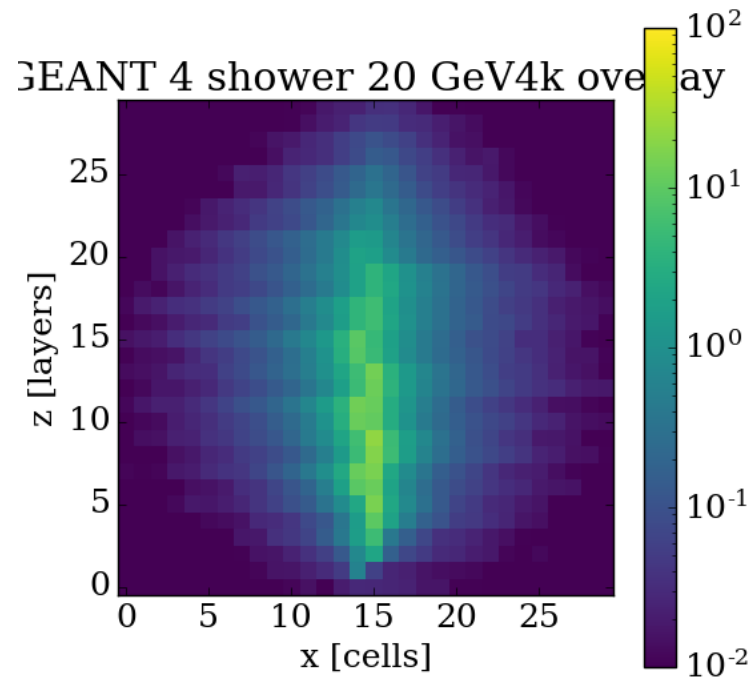
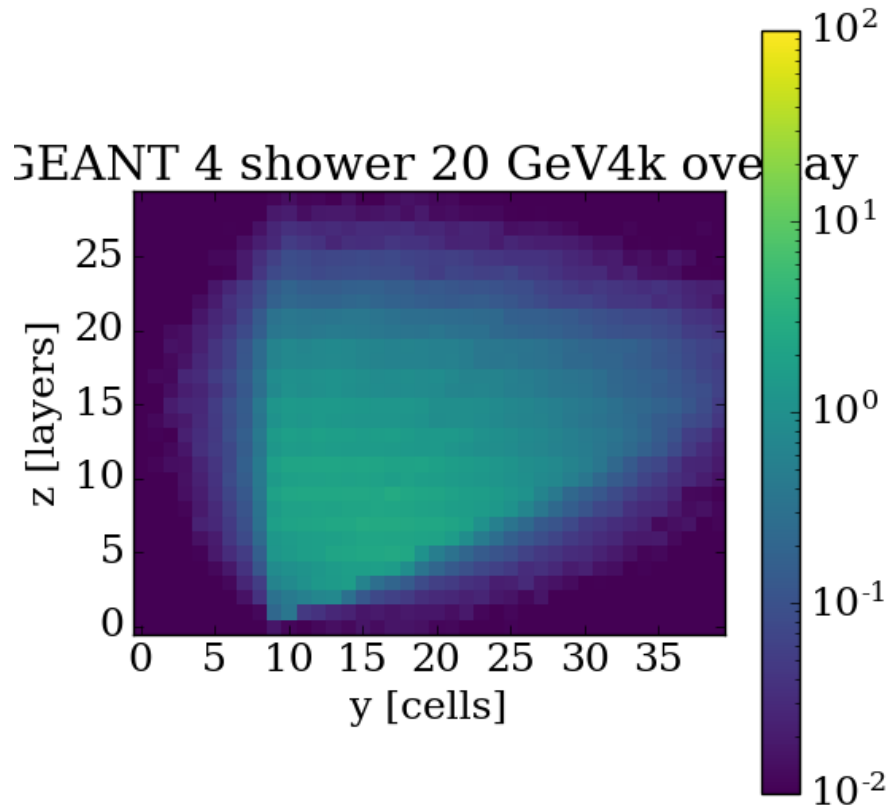
## Minimal azimuthal angle for random distribution
SIM.gun.phiMin = 1.57079

## position of the particle gun, 3 vector
SIM.gun.position = (0.0, 1810*mm, -5.0*cm)
SIM.gun.thetaMax = 1.57079
SIM.gun.thetaMin = 0.52360
```

ddsim config file in ILDConfig

Photon Showers with angle

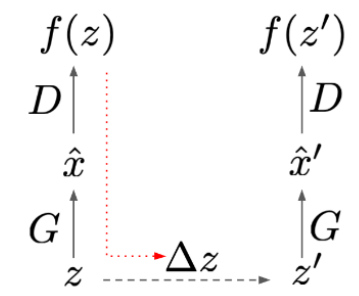
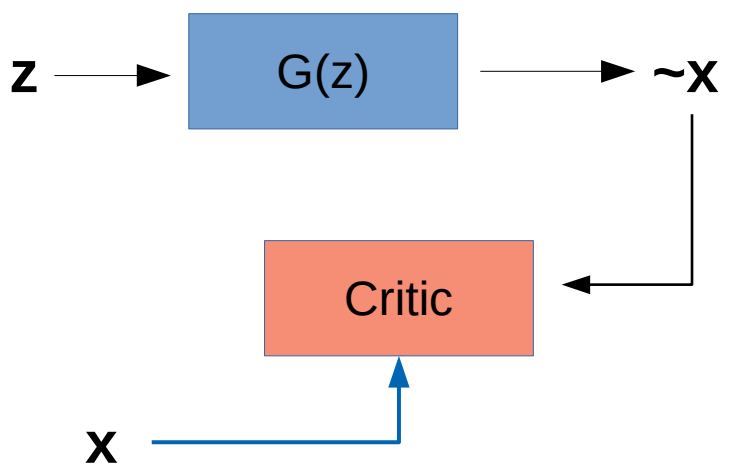
- **30x30x40** showers (layers, x, y) with extended y-coordinate
- Gun position is very close to ECAL: 1mm!
- Implemented corrections both x and y positions due to artifacts (due to irregularities)
- Angle is from 90deg to 30deg



A new WGAN

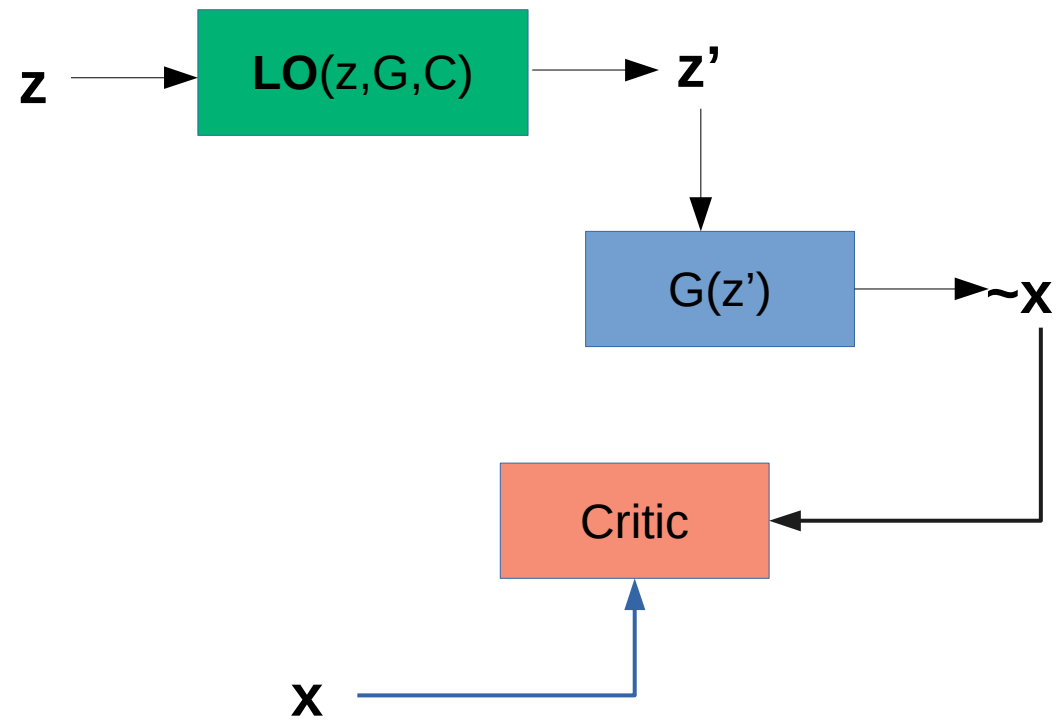
- Trained on pion showers. Approx half a million
- Shower is 48x13x13
- Architectures
 - very similar to WGAN in our “getting high paper”
 - Latent Optimized WGAN, inspired by DeepMind

Our classical WGAN



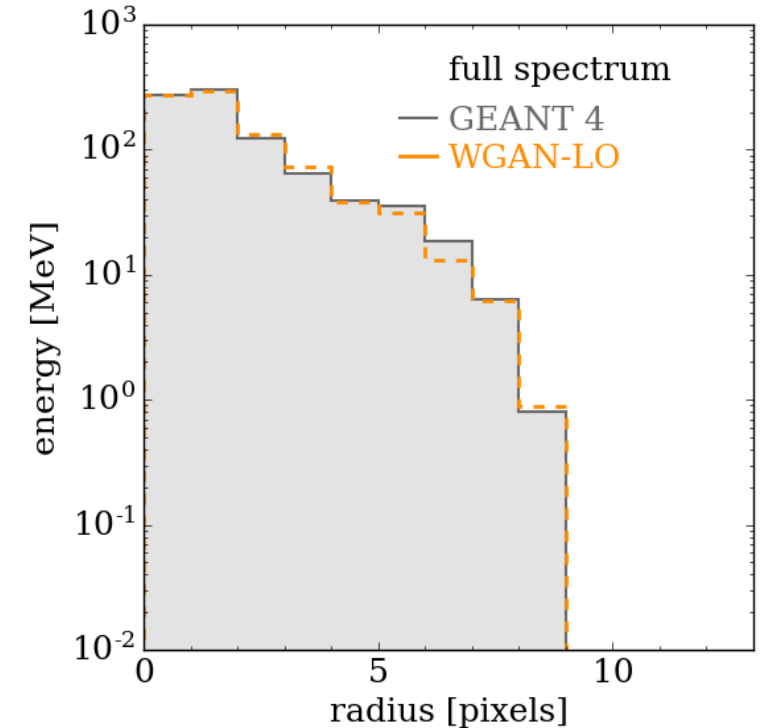
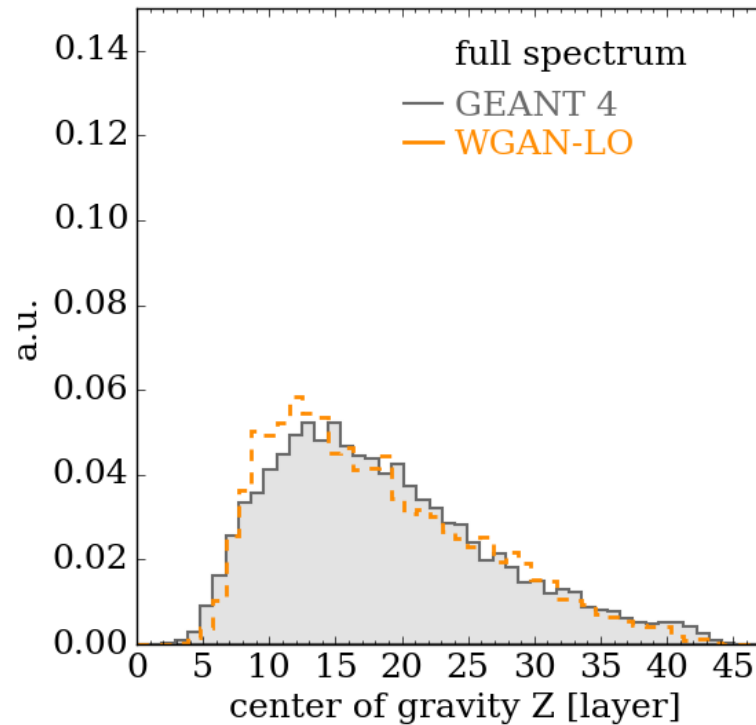
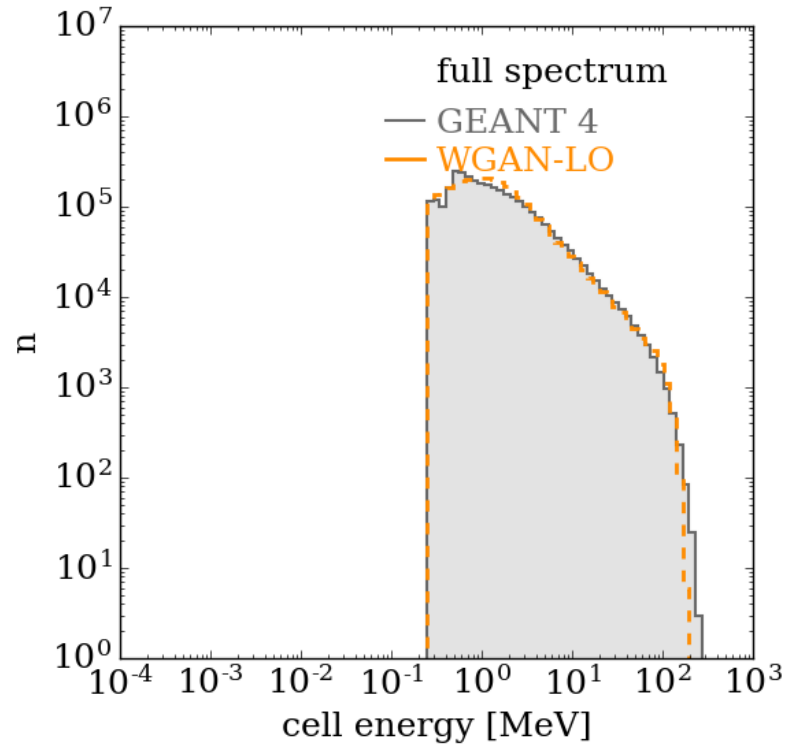
[arXiv: 1912.00953](https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.00953)

Figure 3: (a) Schematic of LOGAN. We first compute a forward pass through G and D with a sampled latent z . Then, we use gradients from the generator loss (dashed red arrow) to compute an improved latent, z' . After we use this optimised latent code in a second forward pass, we compute gradients of the discriminator back through the latent optimisation into the model parameters θ_D , θ_G . We use these gradients to update the model. (b) Truncation curves illustrate the FID/IS trade-off



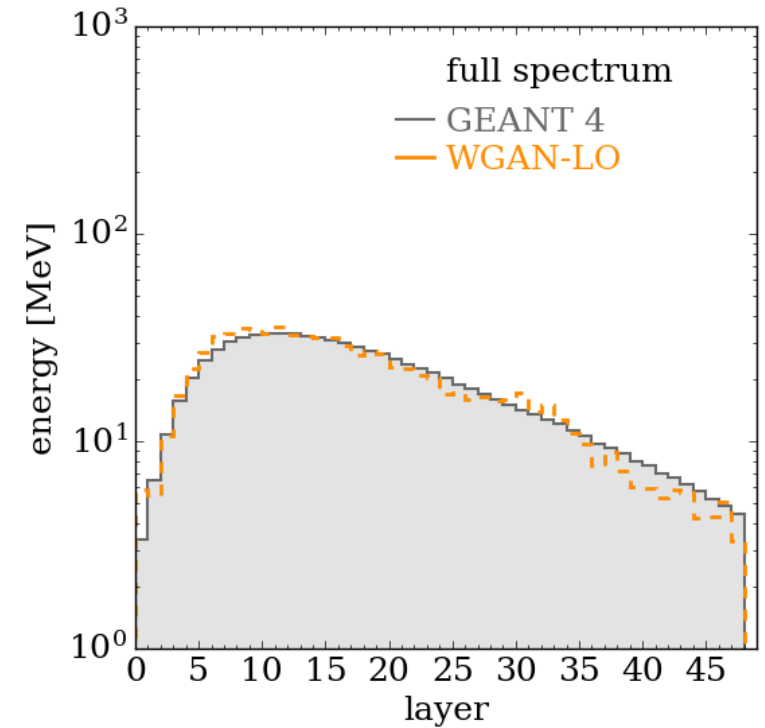
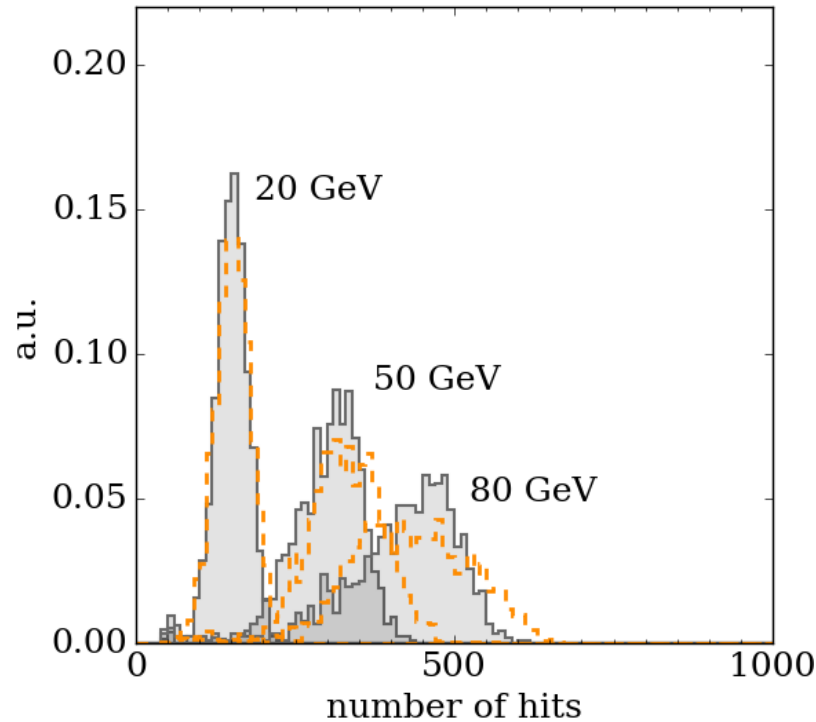
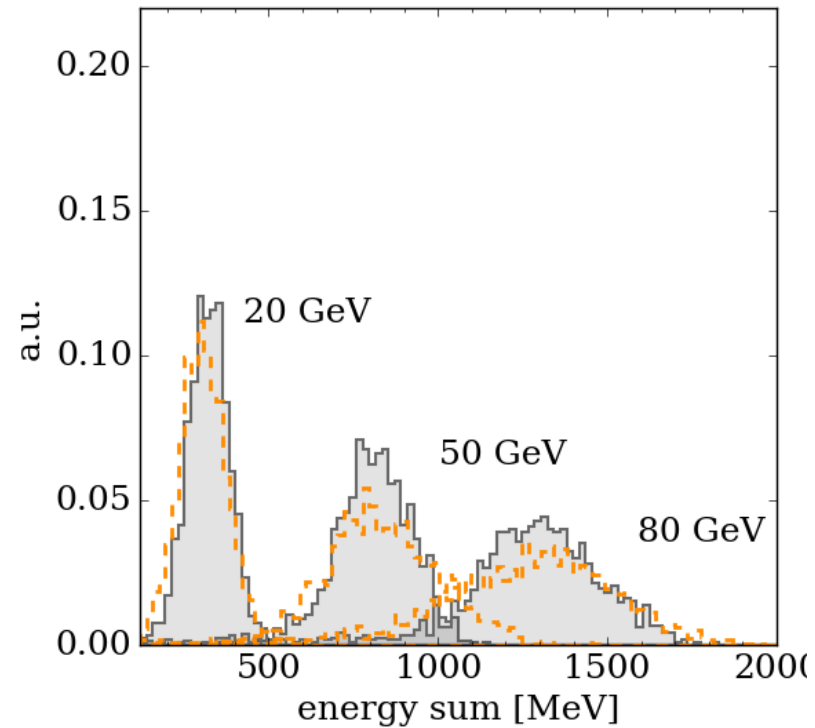
WGAN Latent Opt.

- Trained on **uniform energy showers 10-100 GeV**. Approx half a million
- Shower is 48x13x13



WGAN Latent Opt.

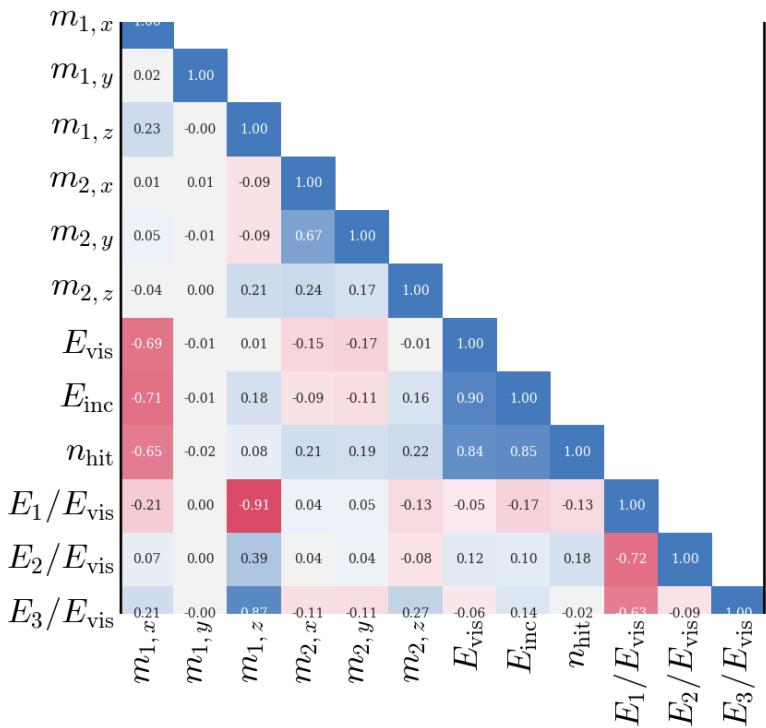
- Trained on **uniform energy showers 10-100 GeV**. Approx half a million
- Shower is 48x13x13



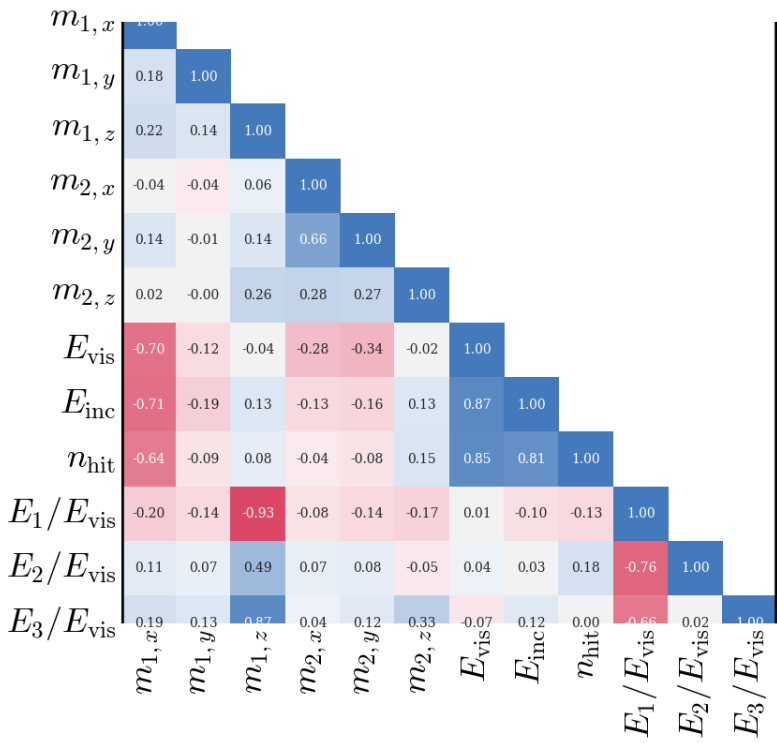
Fit to Gaussian for
linearity and width!!

Linear Correlations

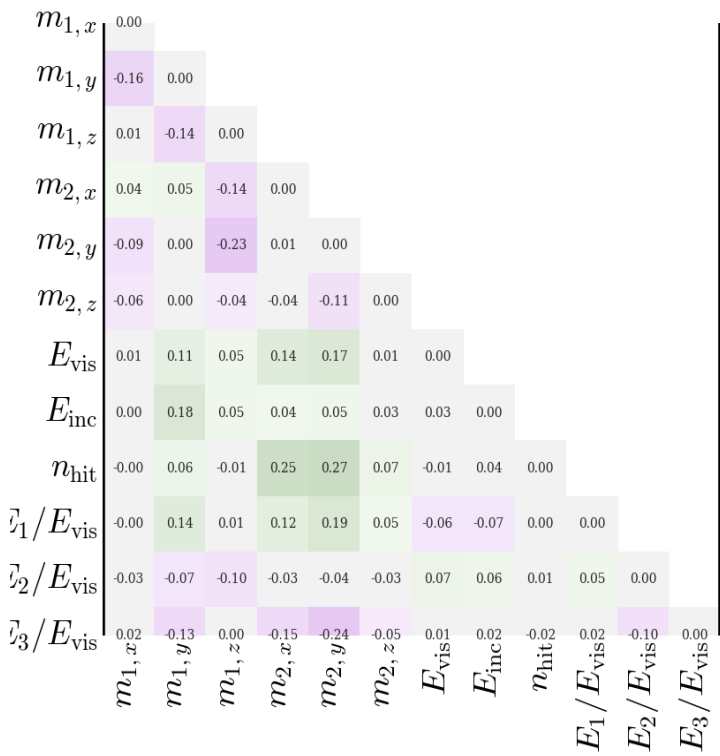
GEANT4



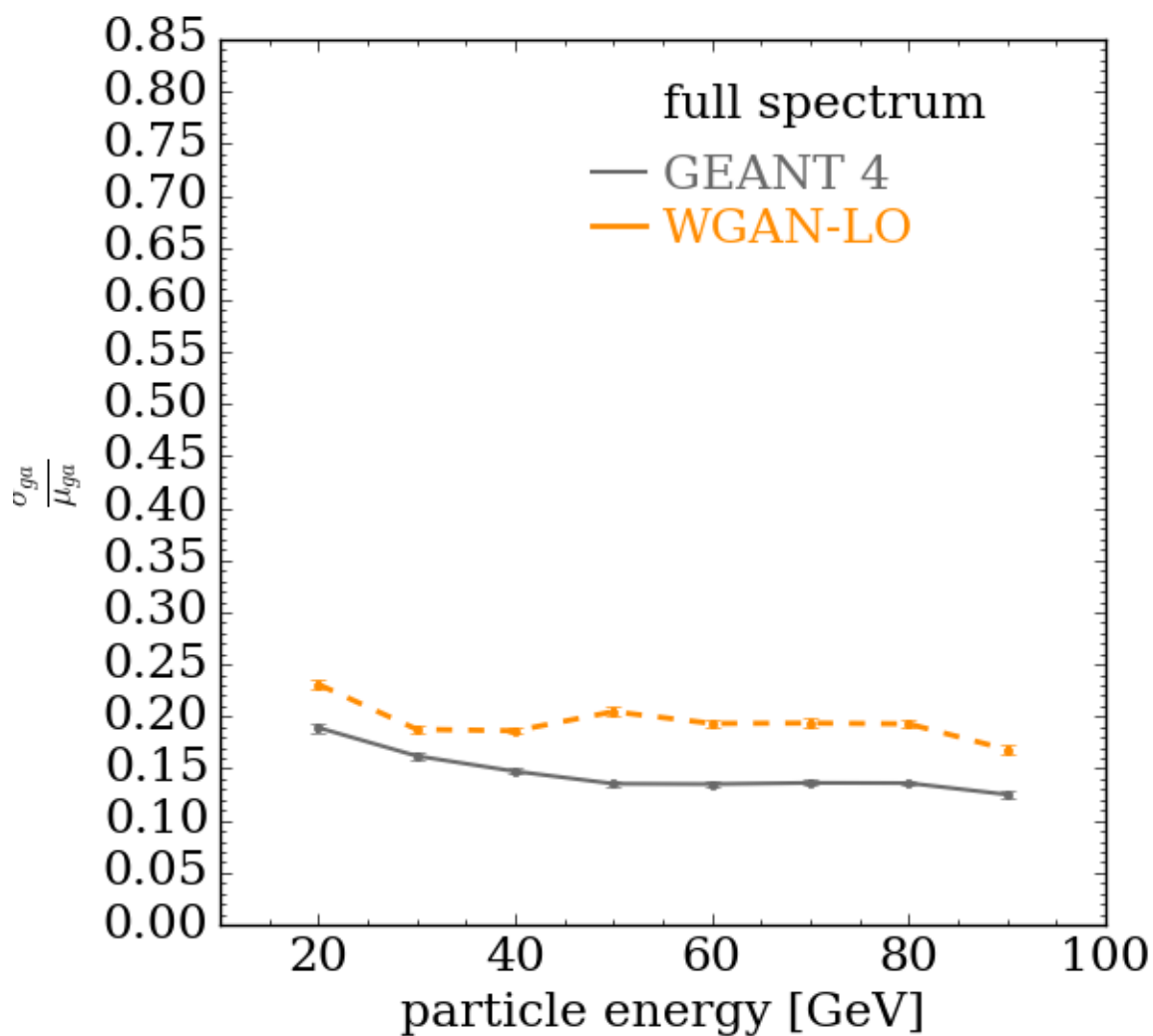
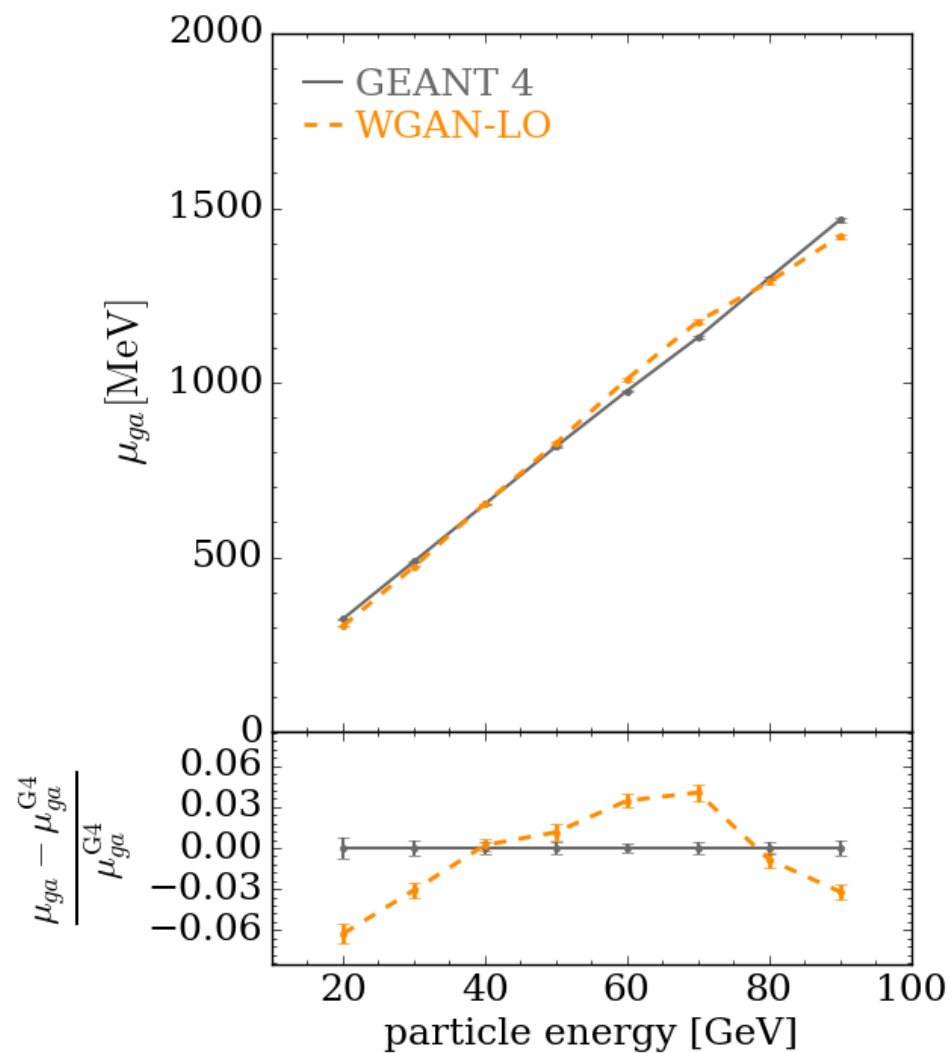
WGAN-LO



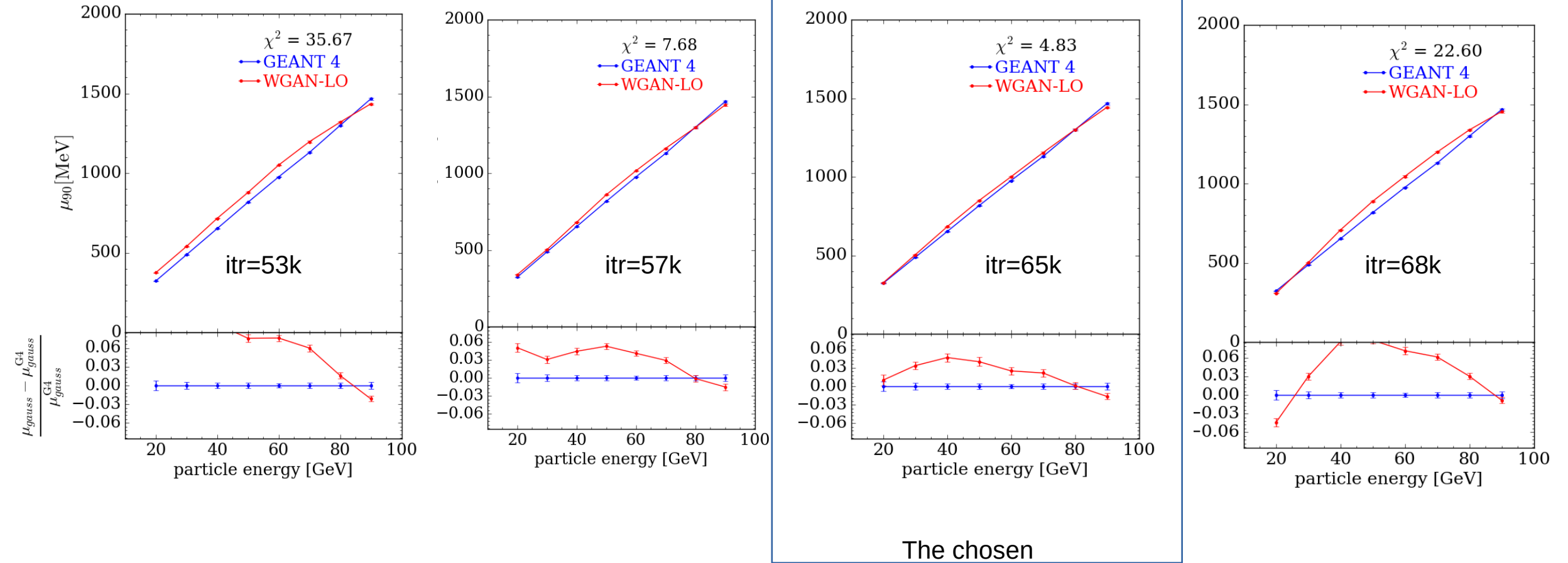
GEANT4 - WGAN-LO



Linearity and Width



How to choose best iterations (i.e epoch)



Example:

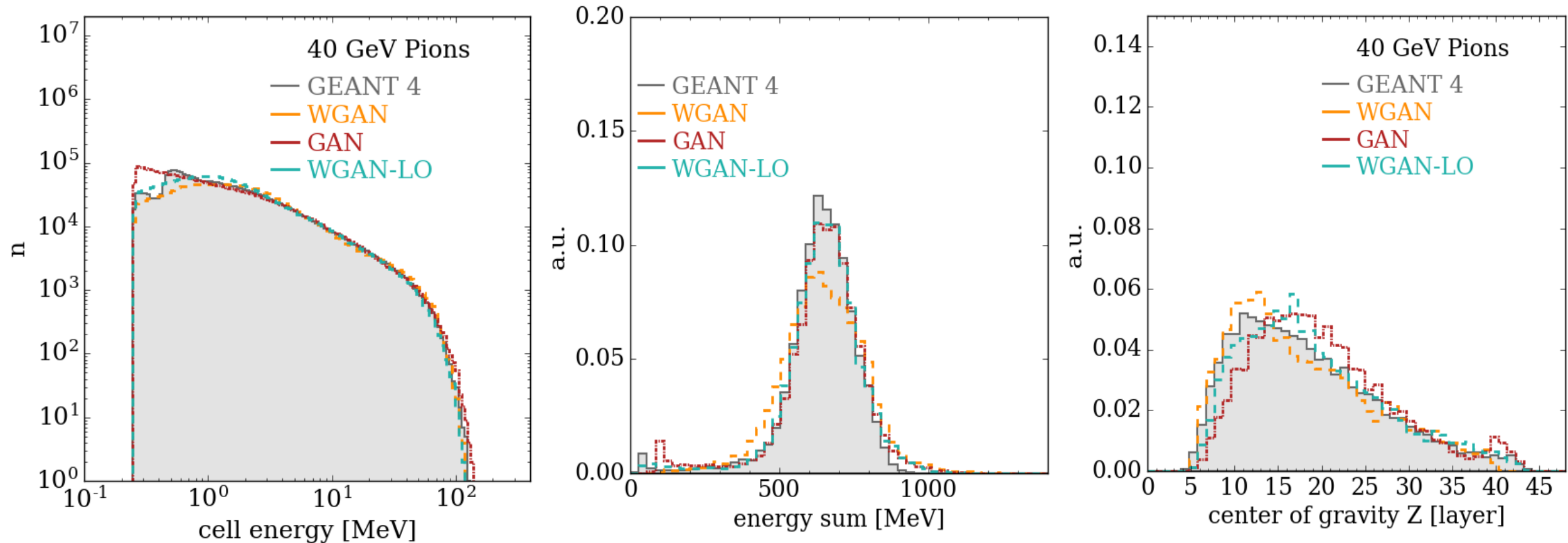
```
>>> chisquare([16, 18, 16, 14, 12, 12], f_exp=[16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 8])  
(3.5, 0.62338762774958223)
```

>>>

Training

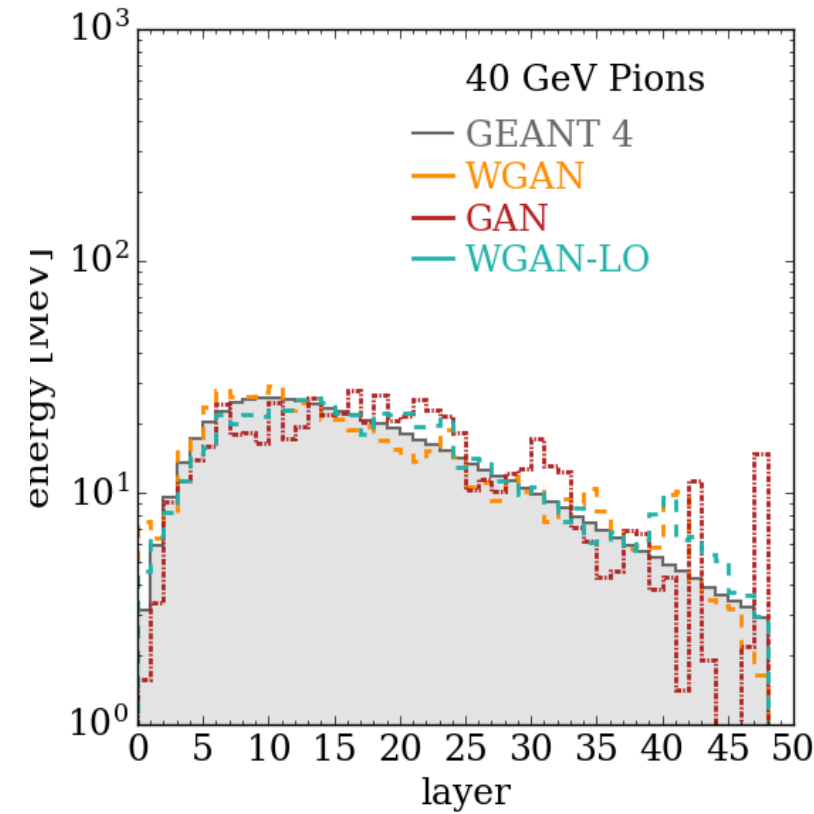
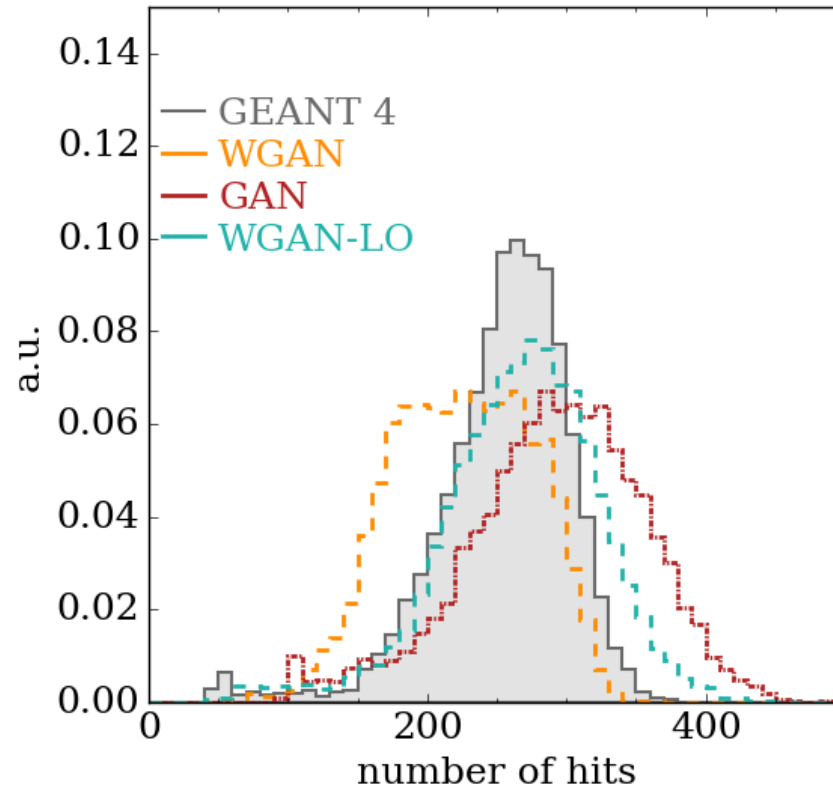
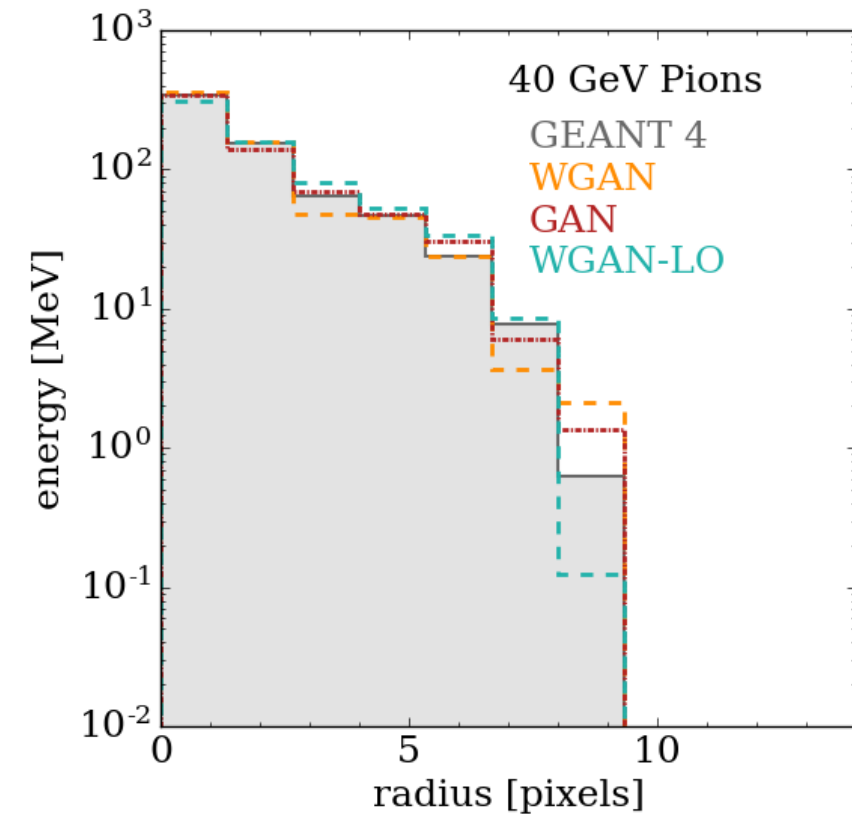
WGAN update

- Trained on 40 GeV showers. Approx half a million
- Shower is 48x13x13



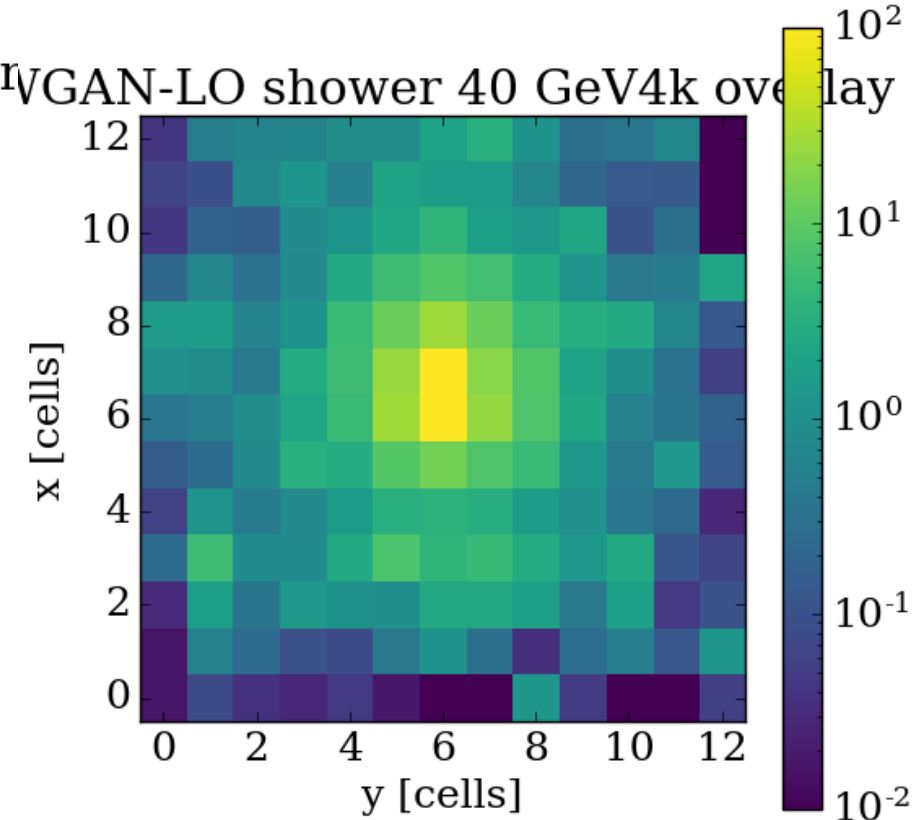
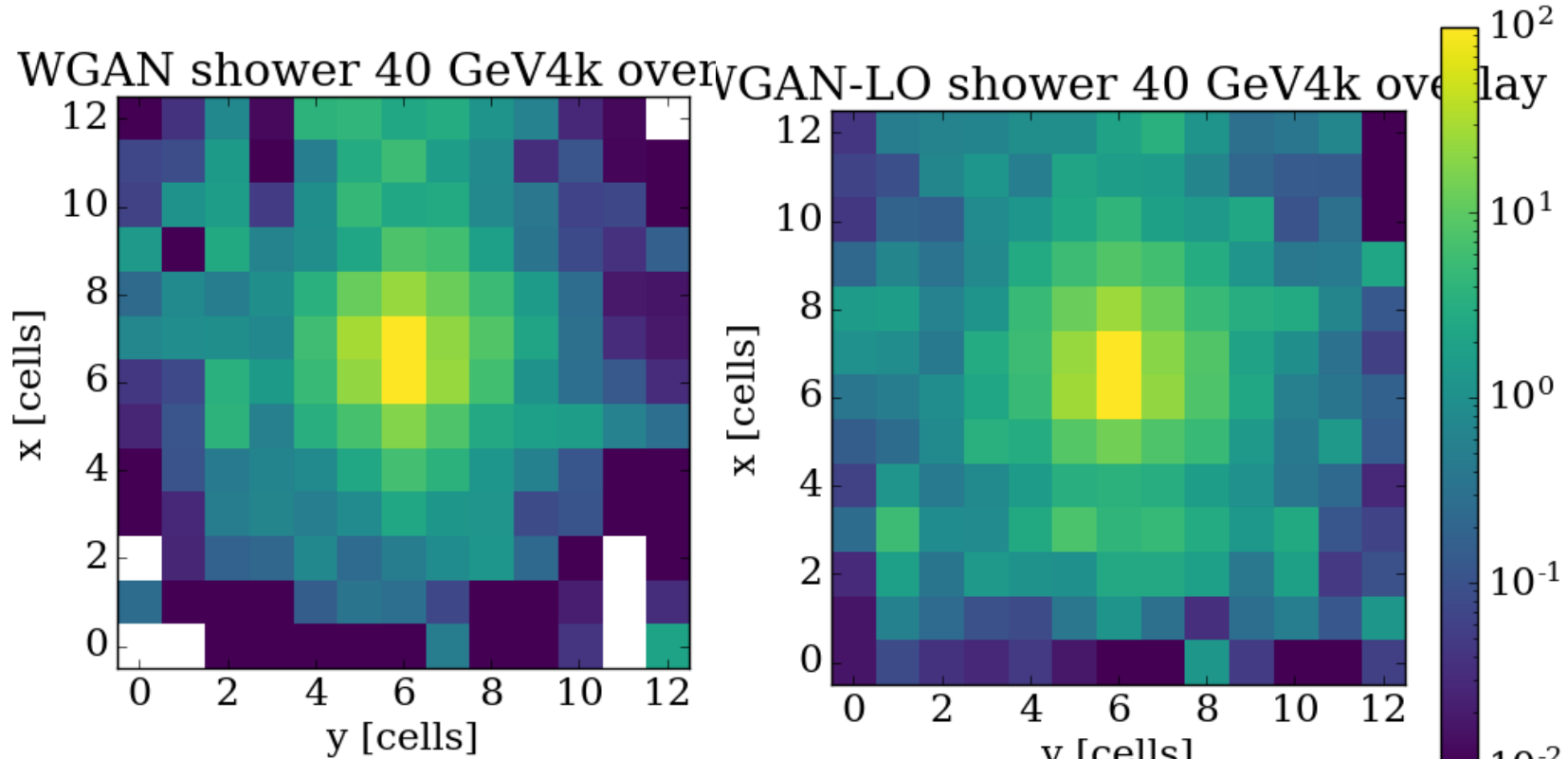
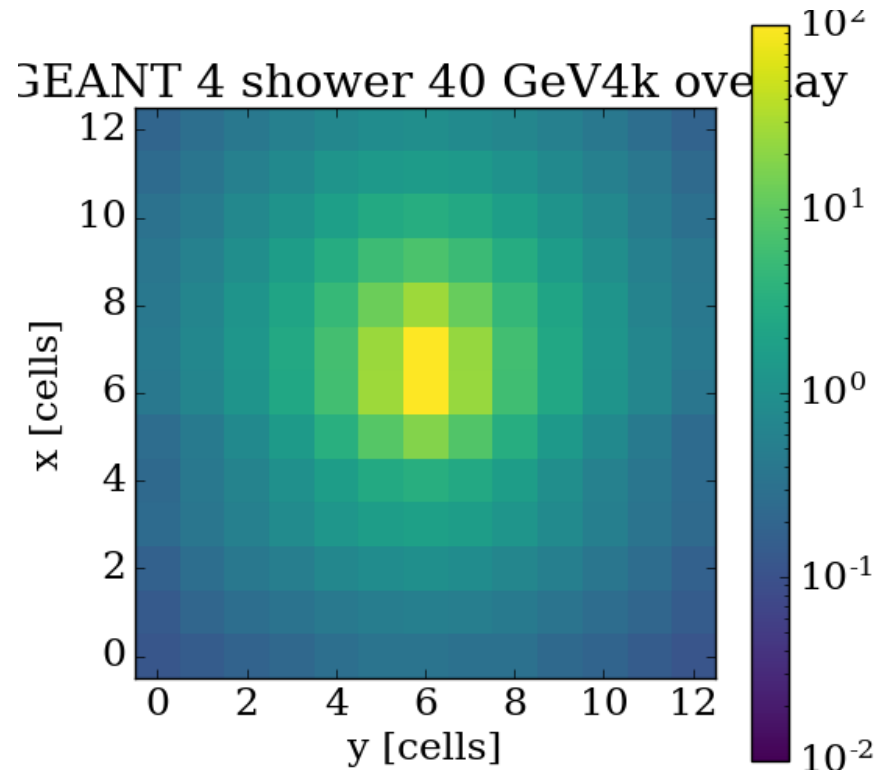
WGAN update

- Trained on 40 GeV showers. Approx half a million
- Shower is 48x13x13



WGAN update

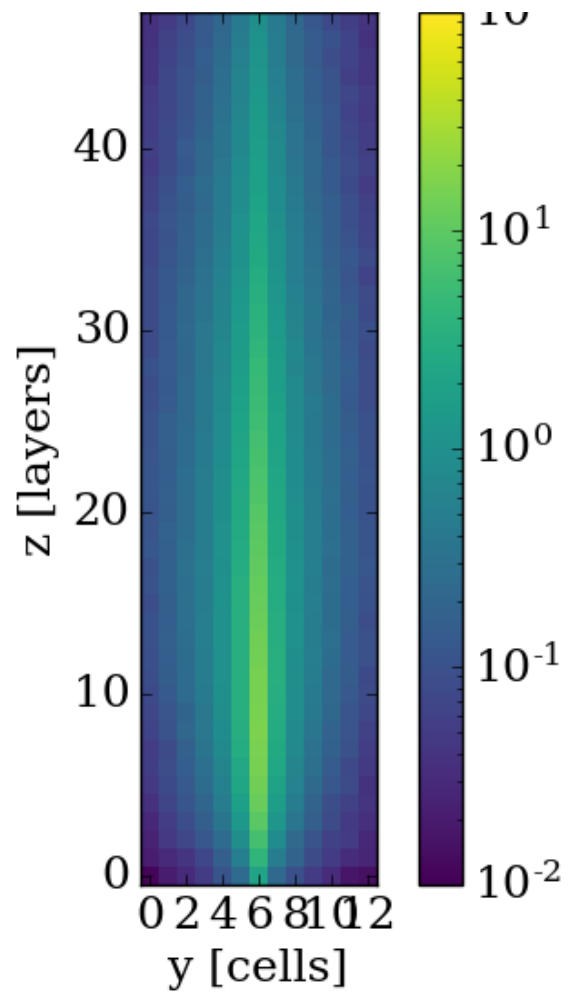
Overlay in X-Y



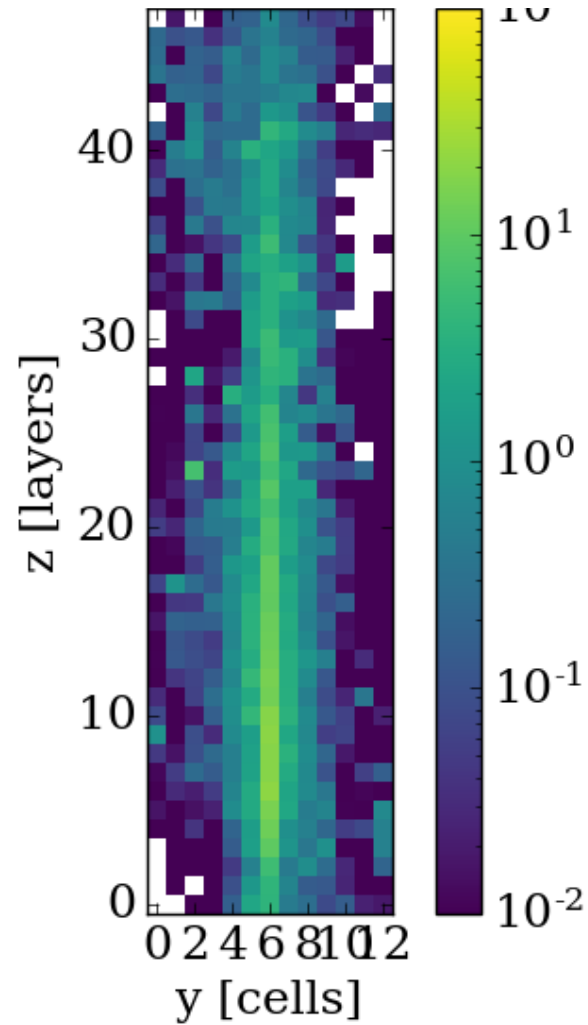
WGAN update

Overlay in Y-Z

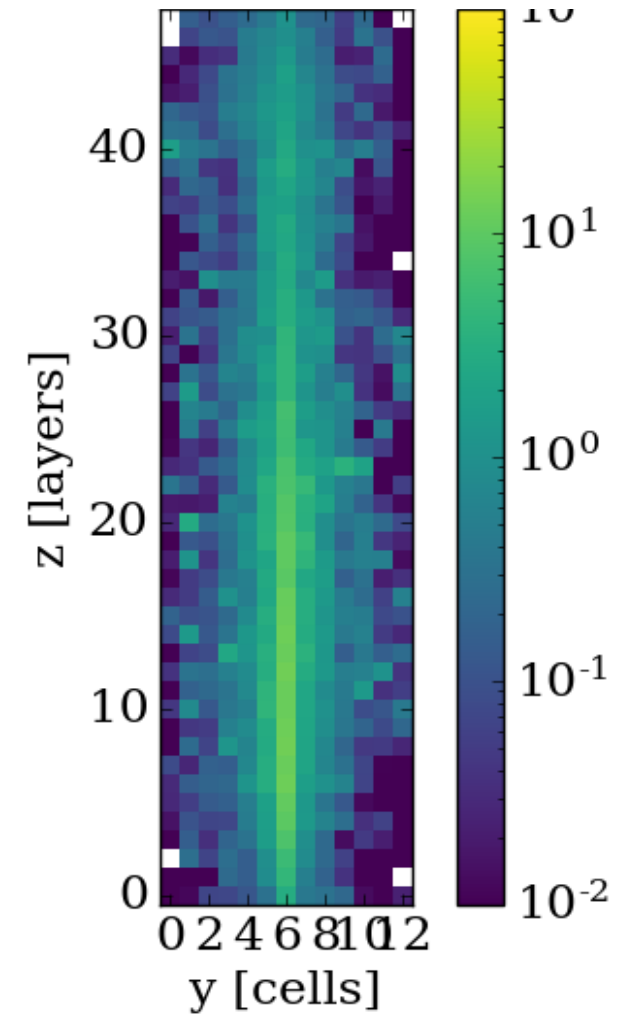
Geant4



WGAN



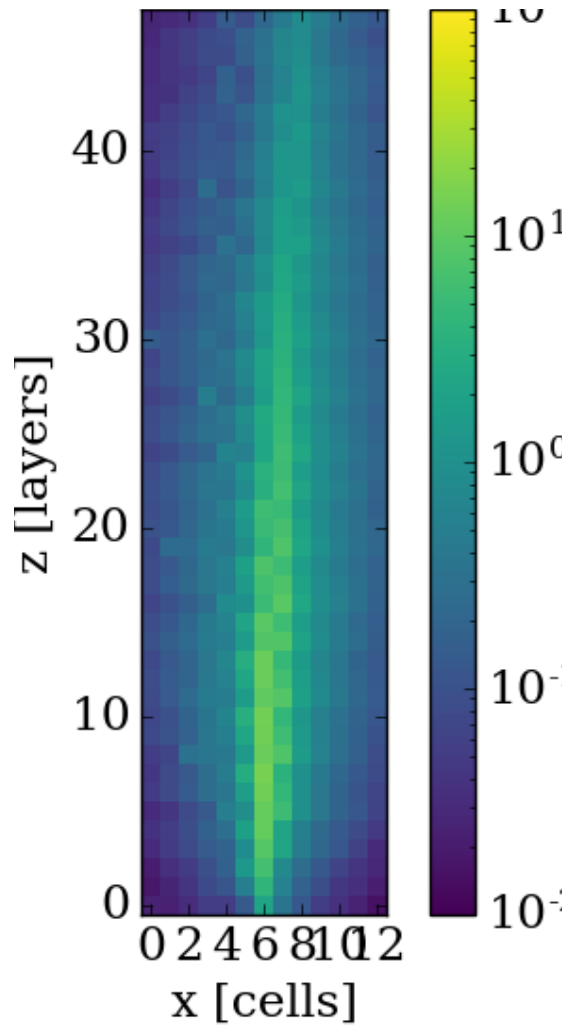
WGAN-LO



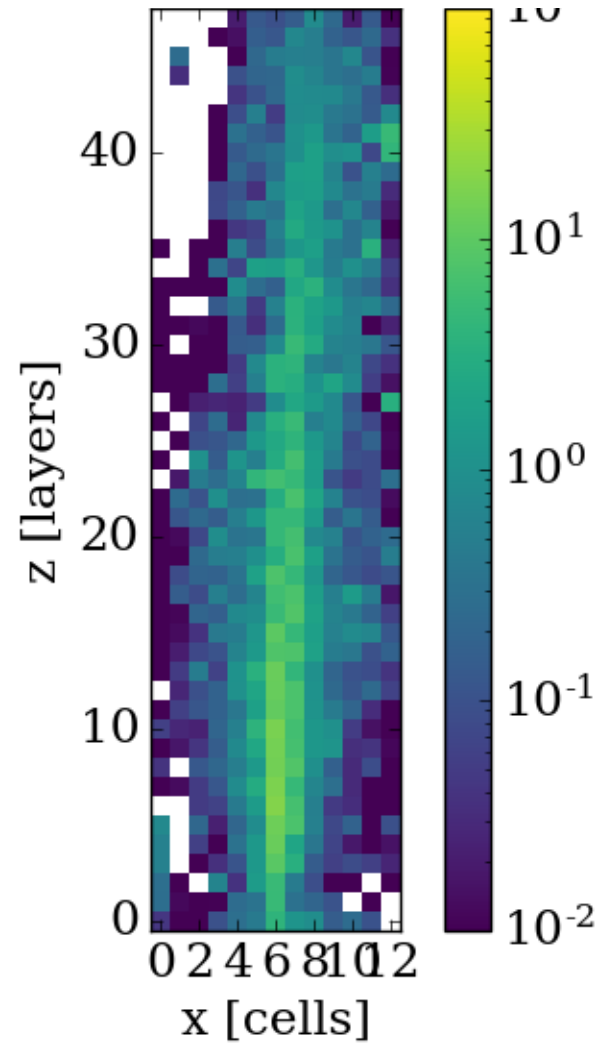
WGAN update

Overlay in Z-X

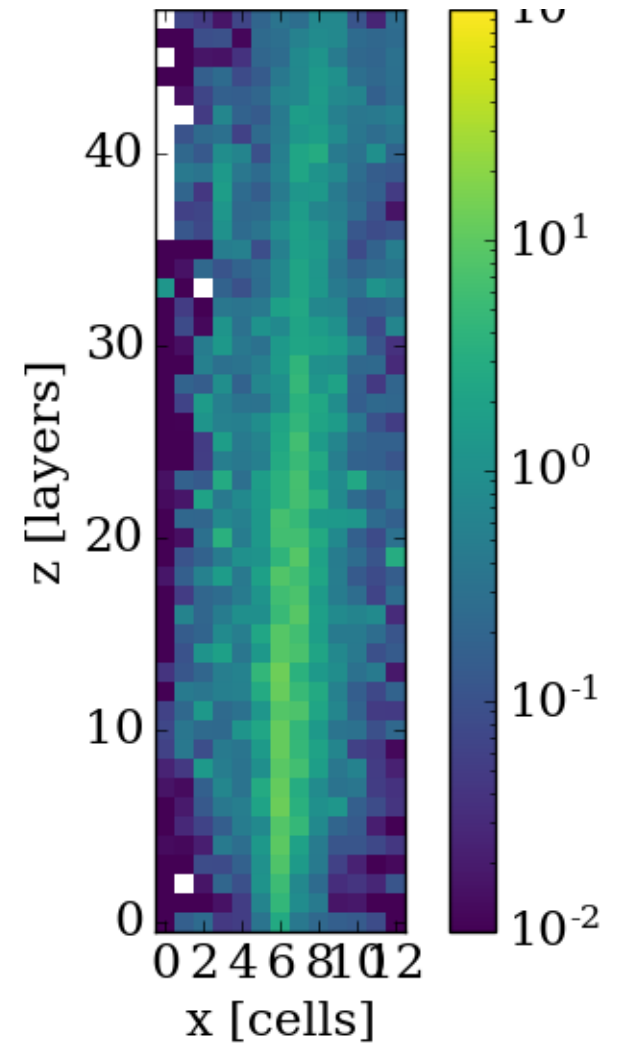
Geant4



WGAN

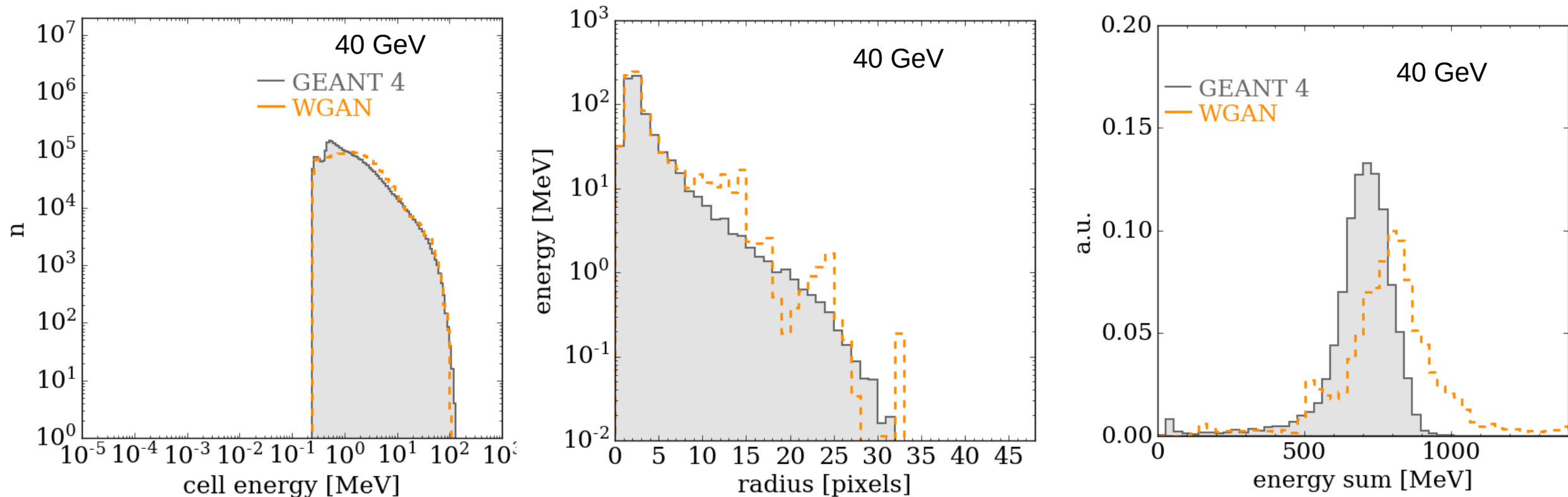


WGAN-LO



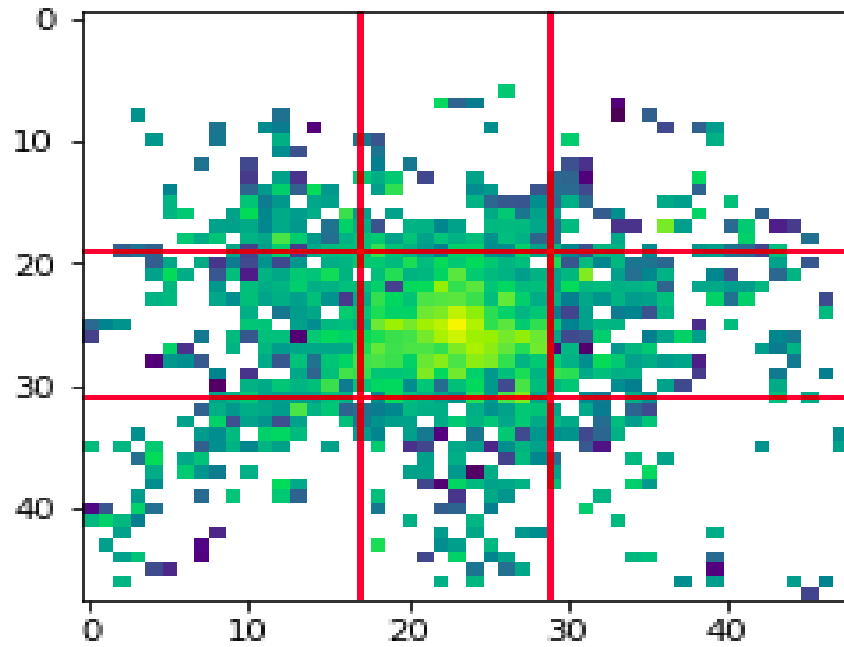
WGAN update

- Trained on 40 GeV showers. Approx half a million
- Shower is 48x48x48
- Architecture is very similar to WGAN in our “getting high paper”

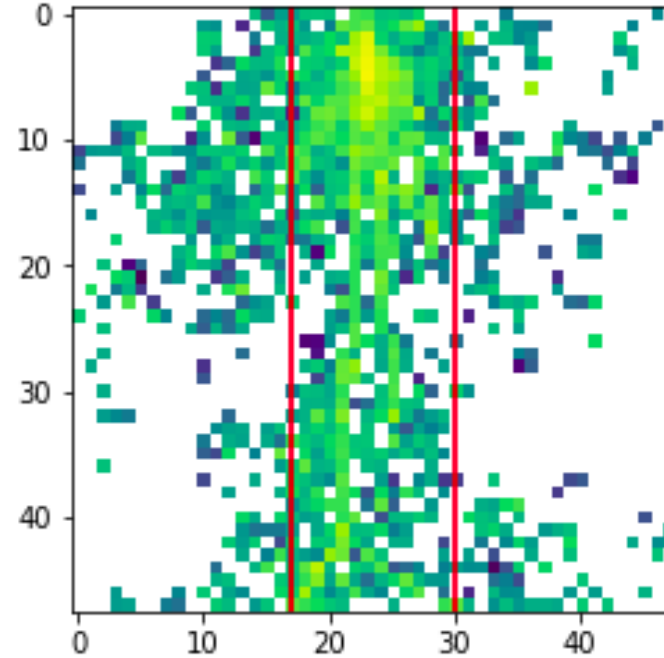


WGAN update: core

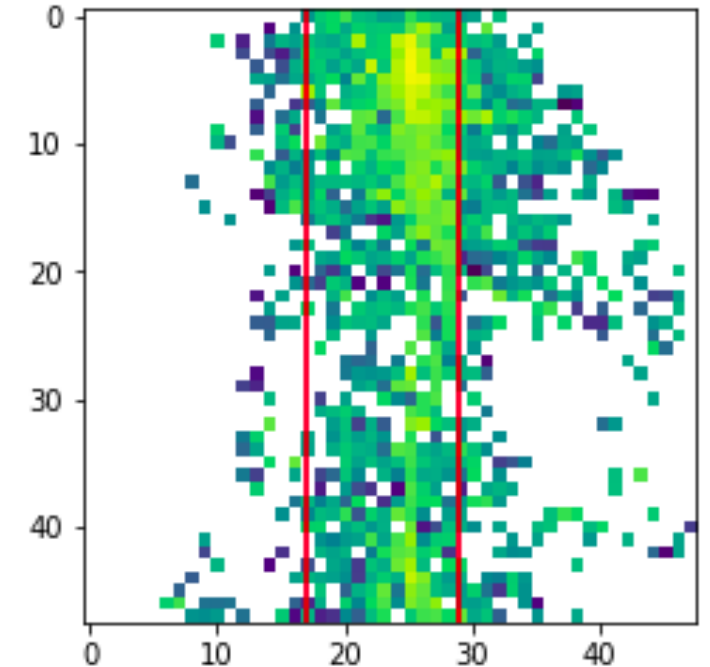
x-y



z-y



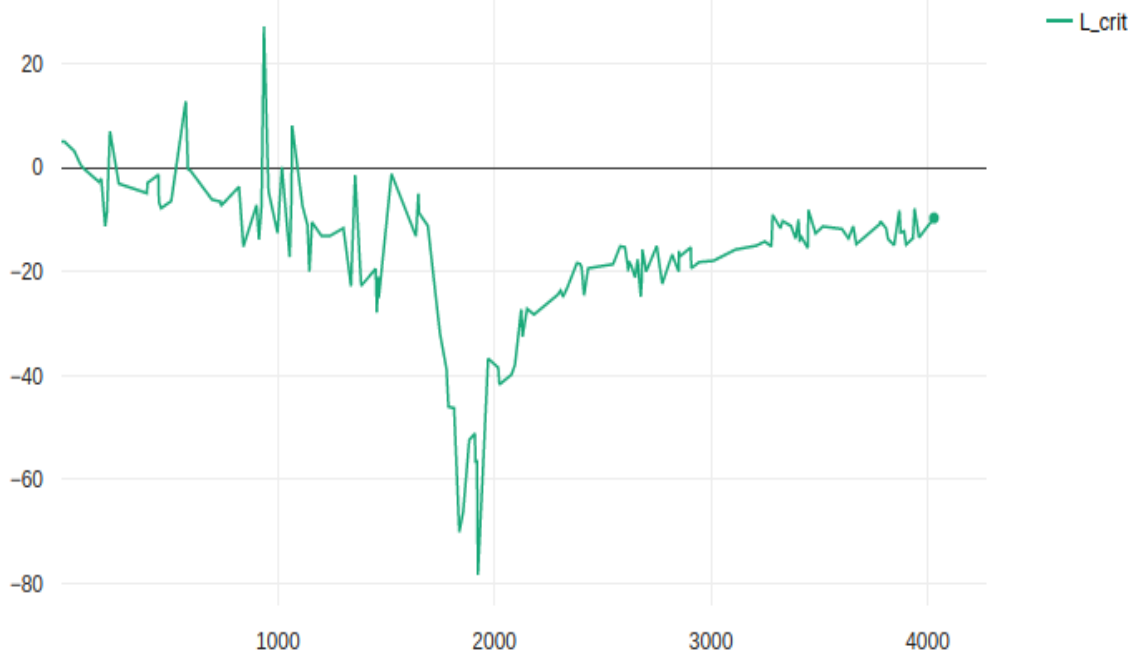
z-x



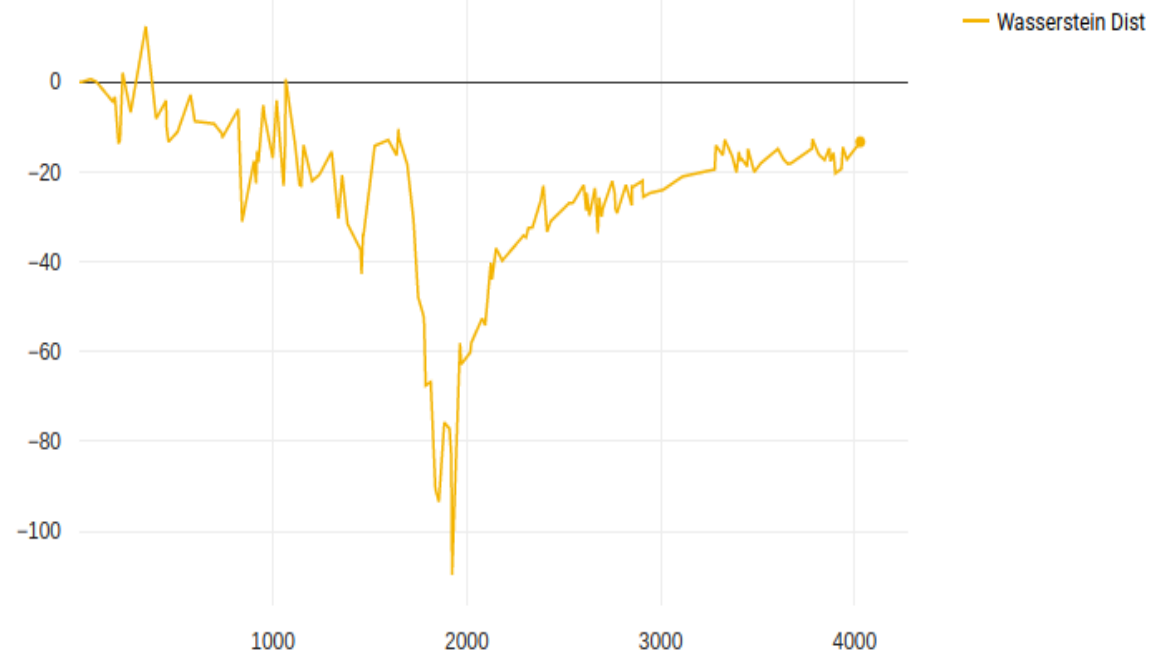
WGAN update: core

- Training started yesterday on 3 P100s

L_crit

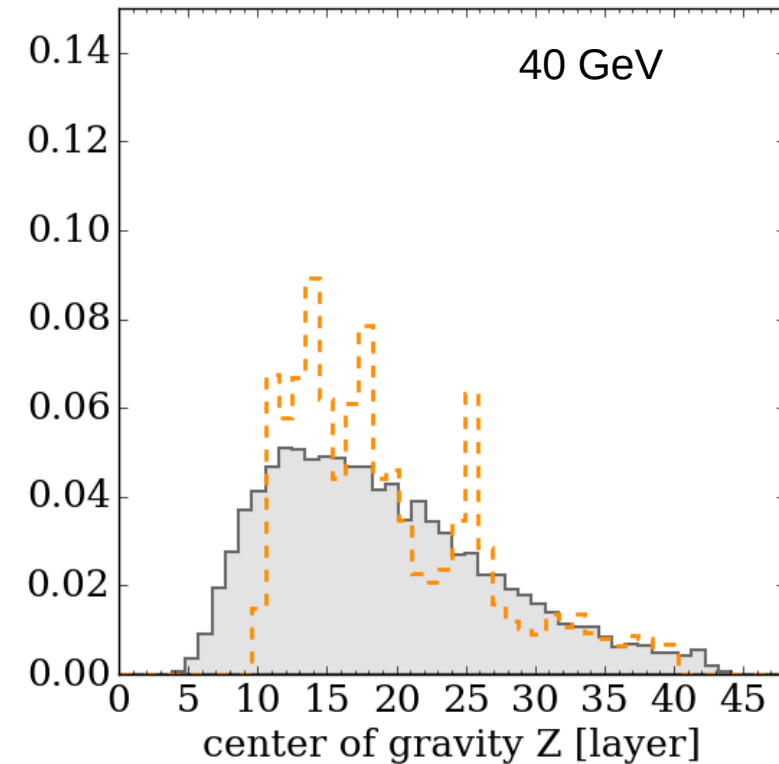
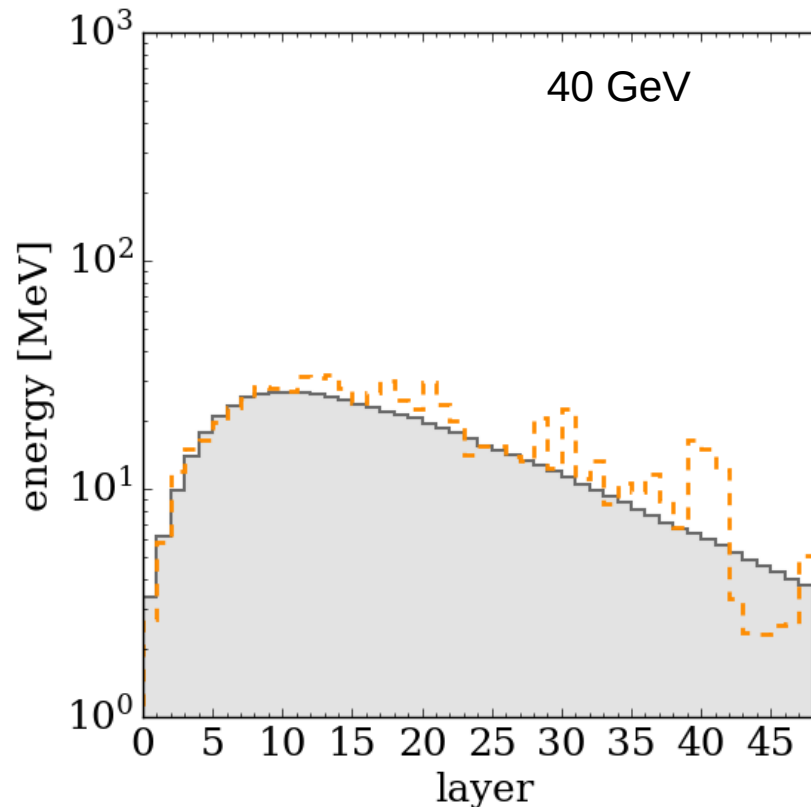
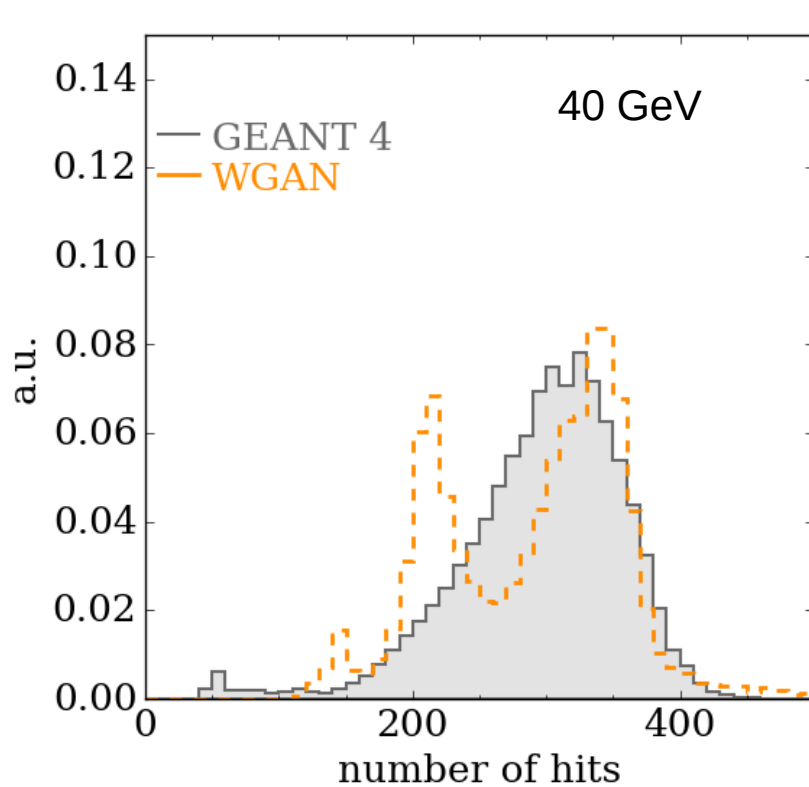


Wasserstein Dist



WGAN update

- Trained on 40 GeV showers. Approx half a million
- Shower is 48x48x48
- Architecture is very similar to WGAN in our “getting high paper”



WGAN update

Some examples

